CYCLES
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 169 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
17th July	.. Karmala*	.. 8983
24th ,,	.. Morea	.. 10390
28th ,,	.. Merkara†	.. 8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st ,,	.. Syria	.. 6683
7th August	.. Kashmir	.. 8841
14th ,,	.. Devanha†	.. 8092
21st ,,	.. Mantua	.. 10385
28th ,,	.. China	.. 7932
4th Sept.	.. Kaisar-i-hind	.. 11430
11th ,,	.. Kaiyan	.. 8927

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	—
15th July	.. Dunera	.. Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.
10th July	.. Plassy	.. —Do.—

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12th July	.. Lhasa	.. Karachi 9 a.m.
12th ,,	.. Saraspara	.. East and South Africa.
14th ,,	.. Barpeta	.. Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	M.Tsuruga	4852	6th July	20th July
Talan Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	14th July	25th July
Yetorofu Maru	R.Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st July	17th July
Ganges Maru	T.Inouye	20th July	31st July

For freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
,, (Dress) .. .. ,, 3 ,, ,,
,, (New) .. .. ,, 3 ,, ,,
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	..	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	..	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	..	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	..	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencie throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TENDEL STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalker, Aishabai, widow of Sheik Ismail bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Amoomiya bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Ibrahim bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Hawabibi, wife of Shaik Ismail Javlekar, and Fatmabai, daughter of Shaik bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar, the mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of November, 1917, and made between the said Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar and others of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1920, the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy-six feet in length or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2783, and Street Nos: 55-59, and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Saeed bin Abdul Cadir Moorgay on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street and on or towards the South by the house appertaining to the Tandel Street Mosque.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.
RICHARD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 55, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4652.

Auction Sale of Uncleared Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.
In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from The Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 20th July, 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—
Biscuits; beer; red lead; straw boards; milk; ham; irontees; sugar; calenders; coffee; porcelainware; sugar samples; toys; sanitary fluid; iron nails; tilest cotton piecegoods; iron; glass ware; gum benjamin; groundnut; seeds; wooden frames; metal; brass ingots; eau de cologne; linseed oil; brandy; candles; steel rods; hoop iron; screws; shoes; dry kalsomine; crucibles; copra; soji flour; sharkfins; salmon; steelplates; spelters; cuminseed; flanks; green peas; empty bottles; ribbon velvet; perfumery; cigarettes; paints; iron pipes; machinery; hardware; tea; ghee; iron tanks; wooden wheels; printed matters; provisions; white zink paint; ink; cheese; nuts; iron bars; shillac; lubricating oil; hosiery; advertising matter; toilet preparation; lanterns; art accessories; glass bottles; umbrella sticks; pictures; mixed paint; writing papers; bleaching powder; samples of stationery; cotton shirtings; and penknives.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES BLACK PRINTS.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16thh day of July 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction near the Bailing Press in Champagali near Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at thet risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs Haji Rahemtulla Shiraji and Sons.
7 Packages Black Prints.
Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 8 days.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th July, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (KASUR).
On TUESDAY, the 20th July 1920 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the godown of Sheth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Arthur Bunder Colaba by order of Sheth Kesheoray Podar and on a/c & @ the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vardhman Jetsi.
100 Bales Cotton (Kasur).
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1920.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 1 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 25th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

SPECIAL INTEREST TO CHEMICAL MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF CALCIUM CARBIDE, ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the godown behind the Government Dairy, Bazargate Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Indus and Munitions:—
24 calcium carbide

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES MERCERISED PONJI.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Gokuldas Tricumdas on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser. Seth Hemraj Kanji of Raj Gully:—
10 pack S. S. "Ituverski."
10 packs Mercerised Ponji, 44 inches 45/50 yar

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, CONSTITUENTS, AND TAILORS.
AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE OF A WOOLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS SHOP.
On SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will by the instructions from Seth Alimahomed Haji Suleman, sell Public Auction all the stock in trade, such as white woolen surge, blue surge, ladies as blue surge, jaffer, shirtings, purmatti woolen cashmir, scotch tweed colored cotton flannels etc., etc., of the piece-goods shop lately conducted in the name of Messrs Haji Ebrahim Tyeb and Co. at Jakeria Mast, Bhuj Mohalla.
Above goods will be sold in lots convenient to buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF 108 BALES VIRAMGAM COTTON
Suit No. 115 of 1920.
Messrs. Govind Vishnu Lanke .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Burjorje J. Sanjana .....Defendants.
On MONDAY, the 2nd August at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under the directions of Mr. Vishnu Narher Lanke in exercise of the authority given by and in pursuance of the order made by the High Court of Judicature on the June 1920 in suit No. 115 of 1920 Messrs. Govind Vishnu Lanke vs. Burjorji J. Sanjana, and on account and at the risk of the said Defendant will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba
108 ales Viramgam cotton.
Abo bales are lying in Bradbury godown No. 4

AUCTION SALE OF THE UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES AT MAZAGAON.
Under instructions from the Deputy Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Stores Mess. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the stores below the bridge at Mazagaon a great lot of unserviceable stores consisting of iron wiref sorts, bronze and copperwire, scrapped wrought and cast iron, broken packing casks, case and kegs, jars, stoneware, tin and zinc lining, cycles and their parts, tins and iron drums, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods to be removed within 8 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY 27th, WEDNESDAY 28th, and THURSDAY 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of full pressed cotton bales, bags of indigo leather, grocery, empty gunnies, grinders, bales of cotton goods, kit bags cases of shoes, trunks and boxes, campcots, brass, copper, alluminiumware grain and dry fruits and various other articles, etc., etc.
Cash will be received at the time of sale all goods to be removed at the some time.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF BRASS INGOTS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nanak Chand Banarsi Dass of Sadder Bazaar, Delhi.
5,798 Brass Ingots.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days of the Sale.

SALE OF OLD BRASSWARE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms the following:—
A collection of 40 Albums containing Photographic views of known places of Europe mediaeval Churches, and Cathedrals and old historial buildings with the interior scenes, photographs of some famous pictures of Art Galleries of Europe and Indian and African views.
The photographs were taken by an English Gentleman during his World tour and the whole collection is well sorted and arranged, each country having a separate album.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1920.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats; evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings. Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 212 BUNDLES OF CLOVE (JANGBARI).
Under instructions from Mr. Karimji Jivanji and on account and risk of Laiji Godhu, Messrs. CRAWFORD and and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th July, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Mr. Karimji Jivanji, situated at the Kalyan Street, the following:—
212 bundles of Clove.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.
TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUNDRY ARTICLES, BICYCLES, CARRIAGES, HORSES, ETC.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:—
Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror-door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboards, book-stands, etc., etc.
One safe Philip maker's.
One lot saddlery, 2 enamelled bath tubs.
By order of the office concerned:—
1,200 cwts. mica.
7 cases, each containing 12 dozen gas globes.
Under instructions from Kenneth Mel Kemp, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvent:—
The effects of the Insolvent Gangaram Ramji Lele:—
1 cupboard.
1 box.
45 brass and copper pots and one lota.
The property of a Parsee lady:—
1 pair of pearl and ruby bracelets.
1 diamond and pearl hoop ring.
3 diamond rings.
10 real rubies of about 10 ratis.
4 gold bangles.
By order of Ralli Bros.:—
One big lot grey dhoteys of different sizes.
By order of the manufacturers:—
2 bags leather half-slippers.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
BICYCLES, CARRIAGES, HORSES, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CORRUGATED SHEDS, SITUATED AT BELVEDER ROAD, MAZGAON.
Under instruction from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors for Maruti Bhiwaji Pawa and Shivram Bhiwaji Pawa the mortgagees, on sale Rooms the following:—account and, risk of mortgagors Moltubbhand Abdul Rehman Bawa and Mahomed Ibrahim, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 31st July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the undermentioned corrugated sheds standing on the Municipal basehold ground.
Corrugated sheds situated at Belveder Road, Mazagon.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or plot of leasehold land situate at Belveder Road, admeasuring 17,880 square feet, bearing New Survey No. 2/869, obtained from the G. I. P. Railway Company for the term of 3 years, commencing from May 1919, at the monthly rent of Rs. 250-3-2 per month, with the sheds, etc., of the corrugated iron sheets, erected thereon and standing on the said land and bounded on the East partly by leasehold land of Pakeji Rustomji and partly of Mahitab Chand, West by Belveder Road, North by the hill land, and South by Wadi Bunder Road, which premises are now in the possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).
1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second hand English built rubber tyred C Spring Victoria in good order.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged quiet reharness.
4 new American rubber-tyred 2 wheeled racing carriage complete.

AUCTION SALE OF SULPHUR BLUE, SULPHUR BROWN AND ANILINE COLOUR.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
5 casks Sulphur blue and one cask sulphur brown
56 Tins Aniline Colour each one lb.
On SUNDAY, the 1st August 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla behind the Club road very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, rich side board and dumb waiters very rich drawing room, suites in 10 pieces, extra large size rich dining room carpet, black wood cabinet mirror chiffoniers, fancy electric hanging 6 and 8 lights, chandeliers, wall and table clocks, one nearly new full size slate billiard table with balls, and cues etc., one sweet tone piano, rich majolica and mahoganized jardeniers, very rich oil paintings and engravings, easy chairs, rich oil paintings and engravings, easy chairs, rich oil door book cases, writing tables, revolving book stands, tai pattern cabinet, phonograph, large and small musical boxes, with Hindoostani tunes single and double bedsteads mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables dressing chest of drawers, single and double meatsafes one large teakwood partition fancy fenures, ornaments, vases, old China ware, bicycles motor cars etc., etc. The property of Abdoola Abdool Rehman, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALACHOKI ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.
Pursuant to the Judge's Order dated the 19th March 1920 and under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1033 of 1918 (Zohukhabai v/s Khatabai) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th August next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpoogly and on the Southern side of Kalachoki Road containing by admeasurement 277 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 8363 and 8367 and Streets No. 5 to 13 and bounded as follows:—On the last by the property of Halimabai and Rewabai daughters of Joosab Seccor, on the East by a passage, on the North by the said Kalachoki Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Trikamdas Vurjiwandas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 13th July, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Cinema.
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
WILLIAM RUSSELL
The Dashing and Dare-Devil Actor
in
"THE FRAME-UP."
A Story of a Racing Car Hero with a Taxi-cab Villain

PATHE PICTORIAL
Science, History and Interest.

"FLIRTS AND FAKERS"
A non-stop film of laughter.

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL'S FINAL EPISODES.
"A FIGHT for MILLIONS"
featuring
William Duncan
14th and 15th Episodes
"THE DECOY"
and
"THE SEALED ENVELOPE"
Instantaneously you will be transported into a world of thrill—anticipation—swiftest action—plots—Romance.

Our Great Serial for Everybody
"The Scarlet Runner"
SPEED—ROMANCE
POWER—MYSTERY
Is the Keynote of this our 2nd serial.
EACH EPISODE A COMPLETE STORY.
5th Episode.
"The Jacobean House"
TO-MORROW? TO-MORROW
The Sensational Romantic Drama
"A DASH
FOR A THRONE"
Featuring the beautiful
GUSTAVO SERENA
of "Quo Vadis" fame.

Fourth Instalment of
The big Universal thunderbolt serial
The Lion Man
Three more episodes abounding in thrills, hair-breath escapes, mysteries and sensational moments.
See it at
The popular picture rendezvous
CINEMA PRECIOUS
Tram Terminus. Grant Road.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
To-Night
"Bound and Gagged"
Featuring
George B. Seitz
and
Marguerite Curtot
A Novel Serial of Intermingled Laughs, Thrills, and Suspense.
Episodes 5th & 6th.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the world in Pictures,
IT'S A HARD LIFE
Comic by Snub Pollard.
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Sundays Matinees, at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
and Saturdays at 5 p.m.
Popular Prices
IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST NIGHT OF
THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL.
The 6-reel photoplay
"LOVE'S PRISONER"
A Society Satellite, as a skilful thief eludes a world-renowned detective but love captures its prisoner.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re 1-8, Re 1, Ans. 8 & 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)
NOTE—Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road. Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

LAST DAY—TO-DAY
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers invite you to come and see
THE VOLCANO
starring
LEAH BAIRD,
the fascinating screen celebrity.
A Thrilling Picture that shows you what a
BOLSHEVIST BRUTE
Really is! A picture that promises to create a sensation among Bombay audiences as it deals with the burning topic of the day, the tremendous wav of Society-splitting scourage of modern times—BOLSHEVISM

West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)
TO-MORROW
starts the thrilling and entertaining Super-Production—a Drama of supreme interest
"A ROMANCE OF THE UNDERWORLD.
(5 Reels—6,000 feet)
starring the incomparable, charming
CATHERINE CALVERT
Splendid Cast, Feminine Heroism, and the most unusual Love Story ever filmed.
IS POVERTY A CRIME?
IS IGNORANCE A CRIME?
Starting To-morrow.
The Drama that tells you something about the Flotism of Humanity!

If you want to pass your evening in screen entertainment—entertainment in its most wholesome and appealing Form
SEE
The Goldwyn Special production
THE HELL CAT
Featuring
The best star in the screen Fermament
Geraldine Ferrar,
either at 5-15, 7, 8-45 or 10-30 at
THE MAJESTIC
Next Week
Daring, Fast and Furious
Featuring the popular favaurites.
FRANCIS FORD
in the Brothers serial supreme
MYSTERY OF 13.
every episode electrical with thrills and sensational deeds of daring

Imperial Cinema
Special Announcement
TO-NIGHT
Complete and Splendid Record of the great classic event
DERBY
1920
Don't miss it,

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA
COMMENCING TO-MOR SATURDAY, 17TH.
"The Four Shadows"
A serial dealing with an innocent might for right.
"The Four Shadows"
A serial story of a French Island.
"The For Shadows"
A thrilling Romance with no risible situations.
"The For Shadows"
Exciting Plot. Gorgeous gry. Superb Photography. Fine acting.
"The For Shadows"
A serial especially for Excelsior trons.

THE EXCELSIOR Farewell Performance
DENNISON PLAYERS
DENNISON PLAYERS
To-day Fri To-morrow Saturday, at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY: REDUCED PRICE MATINEE, at 5-30 p.m.
For the first time in Bombay another Brilliant and Clever Comedy:
"OUR WIVES"
A play which is certain to break the Smileage per minute record. The Comedy Version of the popular Musical Comedy: "THE ONLY GIRL"
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.
Managment: J. F. MADAN & Co.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ALL TRAMS TO BORI BUNDER STOP AT THE DOOR
The Romance of a beautiful Girl's escape form a mistaken marriage.
"The Light Within"
POWERFUL WARNING AGAINST MARRIAGE FOR MONEY
featuring
Mme PETROVA
In the second of her famous Petrova Picture—The Dramatic Achievement in 6 reels.
"AROUND THE TOWN
Around the London Theats. Intimate pictures of the popar stars.
"PATHES GAZETTE"
Including the fastest race on record. 1920 DERBY
Showing the sensational Win of SPION KOP.
EMPIRE ORCHESTRA. The largest and finest Orchestra in India.
TO-MORROW TO-MORROW?
The Fastest Hevy-weight contest for years
THE FIGHT FOR THE
Heavyweight Championship of England
Between
Beckett & Wells
The whole of the sensational fistic battle
From start to Finish.

It Commences To-morrow
The Dominant Serial
The Mystery of 13
FEATURING THE FAMOUS
FRANCIS FORD
AND
ROSEMARY THEBY
The most unusual story of love, hate, revenge, Mystery, thrills and adventurous romance ever filmed.
Tell your friends and come to
THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
MIND
IT STARTS TO-MORROW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
Bombay's newest and best picture Palace.
LAST NIGHT!
"A Love Cheat"
Starring
Creighton Hale
AND
June Caprice
"Snub Pollard"
IN
Giving the Bride Away
Highclass Pathe Comedy
PATHE GAZETTE
We have pleasure to announce from to-morrow (Saturday) we will present a super-thrilling Drama of six reels.
MARKED MEN
STARRING.
HARRY CAREY
WITH
MOLLY MALONE
Daily Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
THE GLOBE
Sandhurst Road, West

FOR 2 WEEKS ONLY!
Under the kind Patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sawai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkar of Indore
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
will perform their performance at
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
ON
Friday, 16th July 1920, at 9. p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] Sanshayakallol [Acts 5
Saturday, 17th July 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
DAY PERFORMANCE
Sangit] Manapman [Acts 5
Tickets can be had at Mandali's Residence in Nana Shankarshet's Temple, Tardeo Road.
G. G. BODAS,
Director and General Manager.

Only 5 performances.
Balwant Sangit Mandali
will perform their performances at
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
on
Saturday 17th July 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
DAY PERPORMANCE
Sangit]BHAVBANDHAN[Acts 5
Sunday 18th July 1920 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)
Sangit] Punyaprabhav [Acts 6
Tickets can be had at the Madhavashrama, near West End Cinema, Girgaum.
K. S. HARDIKAR,
Secretary

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 15th July.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 12th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 43	27 16	13·59	33·93
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 30	28 88	12·35	36·23
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 31	28 66	13·19	36·94
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 67	30 00	15·65	38·00

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th July 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.87" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is below the average in the east Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Mainpuri has had 0.45", Jhansi 0.32" and Allahabad 0.48". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal at many stations. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.73" of rain and Mount Abu 0.34". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur. Day temperature is generally below normal in Rajputana, the deficiency ranging up to 12 deg. at Ajmer where night temperature is also in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—Surat reports 0.59" of rain and Indore 0.31". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch. Day temperature is below normal in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.73" of rain, Raipur 0.51", Chanda 0.62" and Hoshangabad 0.11". Skies are overcast. Humidity is above normal in the northern districts. Day temperature is below the average except at Akola; night temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.43" of rain and Mormugao 0.83". Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had 0.68" of rain and very light showers are reported from the north of the division. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been less active during the past 24 hours. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and local in the Konkan, south Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the United Provinces and the north Punjab. Day temperature is low over nearly the same area as yesterday. Seas continue moderate to rough generally on the west coast except at Cochin and Calicut.

Forecast.—Some increase of rainfall appears probable in east Rajputana and the west of the Central Provinces and of the United Provinces, and an extension into the southwest Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th July 1920.

A depression has formed at the head of the Bay and the monsoon has weakened in the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bihar, northeast Baluchistan, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island, Tavoy, Diamond Island two inches; Victoria Point, Mergui three; Moulmein, Akyab four; Myitkyina, Cherrapunji, Sangor Island, Ranchi one and a half; Sambalpur one; Gaya two; Gorakhpur, Bareilly a quarter; Lucknow one; Mukteswar one and a half; Simla one; Dharamsur three; Harnai a half; Nowgong, Sutna one and a half; Seoni a half; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 15th JULY 1920.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum in past 24 hours.	Minimum in past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	100.6	86.7	51	..	0.1	—0.08
Muskat	101.1	87.9	42	..	0.1	—0.14
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.3	90.8	59	..	1.19	—0.16
Rawalpindi	107.2	87.5	57	..	3.10	—1.98
Lahore	112.1	90.2	58	..	0.29	—2.68
Hissar	106.2	81.4	56	0.09	0.38	—2.59
Ambala	103.0	74.8	93	0.25	4.59	—2.41
Delhi	99.5	72.6	93	4.00	9.42	+2.92
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	94.4	77.3	97	2.75	9.26	+3.13
Mainpuri	96.1	76.9	95	2.75	6.39	+0.97
Jhansi	90.6	70.5	83	..	4.08	—5.32
Cawnpore	91.8	80.9	91	0.01	3.36	—2.67
Allahabad	94.5	78.2	93	1.87	13.41	+4.66
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	115.9	88.4	61	..	1.00	+0.88
Karachi	89.8	83.2	82	..	0.01	—1.88
Ajmer	89.6	70.5	83	..	10.82	+5.58
Jaipur	94.2	76.6	93	0.62	13.25	+4.97
Kotah	91.6	79.8	77	..	9.85	+2.71
Mount Abu	70.4	65.9	97	0.48	17.12	+4.30
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.0	79.7	91	..	7.30	+3.82
Dwarka	87.1	82.8	81	..	7.54	+2.02
Veraval	83.1	80.8	85	0.03	15.47	+8.91
Rajkot	89.3	79.7	90	0.03	14.81	+6.15
Bhavnagar Para	90.2	76.0	89	0.03	16.81	+9.69
Surat	85.5	77.3	89	0.59	15.15	+6.13
Ahmedabad	91.0	76.5	88	0.20	12.96	+4.16
Deesa	87.9	78.0	84	0.12	7.04	+1.86
Neemuch	84.0	74.0	99	..	11.36	+5.17
Indore	84.0	72.1	93	1.39	13.90	+5.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	79.7	74.1	89	1.46	32.5	—5.87
Saugor	89.2	72.4	97	0.06	19.84	+4.18
Hoshangabad	84.4	72.6	94	2.06	11.68	—0.59
Khandwa	84.2	72.9	86	1.33	12.49	+4.04
Akola	90.9	75.6	78	0.03	4.03	—4.48
Amraoti	87.8	74.2	86	0.54	5.98	—4.23
Nagpur	88.2	75.1	77	0.23	7.46	—5.79
Chanda	90.6	74.0	66	0.25	9.64	—3.57
Raipur	82.3	75.2	84	0.03	6.55	—6.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	78.5	85	0.07	24.93	—5.34
Ratnagiri	83.3	74.9	82	0.25	30.66	—13.47
Marmugoa	84.2	76.1	89	0.60	42.89	—1.24
Karwar	81.1	75.8	89	0.82	47.92	—7.31
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.7	73.4	86	0.20	2.53	—3.97
Ahmednagar	87.0	71.8	76	..	2.15	—4.31
Poona	80.0	70.9	88	0.10	9.00	+1.20
Sholapur	87.6	72.9	66	..	1.56	—6.76
Bijapur	84.0	71.7	79	..	4.69	+0.56
Belgaum	75.3	67.0	95	0.75	18.97	—0.18
Aurangabad	90.7	73.0	73	..	1.13	—5.68
Nizamabad (Indr)	91.9	75.4	73	..	11.89	+2.83
Hyderabad	87.8	72.7	77	..	8.09	+1.25
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	88.1	73.7	95	1.35	68.33	+14.83
Calicut	79.9	73.9	90	1..	97.20	+30.15
Cochin	83.7	76.4	83	0.21	91.03	+22.19
Colombo	83.9	76.5	85	0.11	18.80	+6.46
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.8	81.3	62	..	4.84	—2.16
Bellary	89.2	76.5	65	..	0.70	—1.84
Cuddapah	99.6	80.3	58	..	5.60	—0.98
Madras	104.2	83.4	60	..	0.68	—2.57
Bangalore	88.2	66.7	81	0.06	2.66	—1.02
Coimbatore	95.0	71.6	76	..	2.25	0
Trichinopoly	99.8	73.0	55	..	0.95	—1.98
Negapatam	99.1	79.2	62	..	0.70	—1.27

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at rinces's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	16	m 11 43	30 1	m 5 6	14 3
Sat.	17	m 11 45a	28 1	m 5 57	17 0
Sun.	18	m 0 23a	30 6	m 5 44	14 3
Mon	19	m 1 24	28 4	m 6 43a	16 6
Tues	20	m 1 58a	28 3	m 7 29	15 6
Wed.	21	m 2 32a	28 8	m 8 9a	16 2
Thur.	22	m 3 0	28 11	m 8 46	16 2
		3 18a	27 7	9 58a	17 2
		m 11 2	29 4	m 4 11	14 7
		10 52a	27 7	5 9a	17 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing week:—

July.	Sunset.	Sunrise.
,, 16 (Friday)	6h. 8m.	5h. 8m.
,, 17 (Saturday)	6h. 6m.	5h. 7m.
,, 18 (Sunday)	6h. 5m.	5h. 7m.
,, 19 (Monday	6h. 4m.	5h. 7m.
,, 20 (Tuesday	6h. 2m.	5h. 7m.
,, 21 (Wednesday	6h. 1m.	5h. 7m.
,, 22 (Thursday)	6h. 0m.	5h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last Quarter, July 9th, 10h. 35-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 16th, 1h. 45-6m. a.m.; First Quarter, 23rd, 6h. 50-4m. a.m.; Full Moon, 31st, 4h. 40-6m. a.m.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SMART and Experienced COUNTER ASSISTANT and 1 Junior COMPOUNDER wanted for the Drugs Department. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 2546

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE to teach Gujarati in the highest Standard of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools. Apply personally to PRINCIPALS. 2547

WANTED AT ONCE—Two GRADUATES, with Sanskrit or Science. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE HEAD-MASTER, Supa Central Boarding School, Khed-Supa, via Navsari. 2404

WANTED ASSISTANT AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS with experience in French and Overland cars. Apply with copies of certificates stating salary expected to Box No. 831. Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle. 2406

WANTED—MOTOR MECHANICS, FITTERS, WORKS FOREMEN, TAXIMETER REPAIRERS. Apply with copies of certificates stating salary expected to Box No. 832, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle. 2401

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS.—On board coasting steamers only men of sober habits and with good experience need apply with testimonials to. R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 2504

WANTED—TWO SPINNING MASTERS with experience for Tinnevelly Textile Koilpatti. Apply with testimonials to: P. S. VENKATACHARI C/o Nathan Benjamin & Co. Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2497

WANTED—A competent PROOF-READER for a daily news paper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 830, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Well trained COMPOUNDERS for Radhanpur State Hospitals. Apply sharp with testimonials, stating terms to G. L. GODBOLE, L. M. and S., Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur State, Radhanpur. 2557

WANTED—A competent HEAD HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay, only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 848, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2538

WANTED for the National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd, a JUNIOR CLERK with experience of insurance accounts. Apply personally to the BRANCH SECRETARY, Liptons Building, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2555

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT BOOK-KEEPER, CLERKS, ENGINEERS, SALESMEN, TYPISTS, SHORTHAND-TYPISTS; DRAUGHTSMEN, NURSES, GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, LADY MUSIC TEACHER, Apply to Box No. 849, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2554

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES in Arts and Science, with Sanskrit or French as second language to work as teachers in the Bassein High School, Bassein (Thana). Deccanies preferred. Handsome start and excellent prospects for really efficient men, especially for such as would take up work as life-members and life-teachers. Excellent opportunity for able men. For particulars apply sharp to or see personally, R. N. SAMANT, Hon. Secretary. 2420

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2229

WANTED.

WANTED—Two SECOND-HAND RING WEFT FRAMES in perfect working order. Please write with full particulars and lowest price to Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2475

WANTED—TENDERS for pulling down an old house and take up the material. Apply to BANKEYLAL & Co., Mumbadevi. 2481

FOR SALE.

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle." 2670

FOR SALE.—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING, FORD SEDAN and OVERLAND Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN, 5 seater Cars, New 45 Cwt. "NAPIER CHASSIS". Price Rs. 11,000 only. AUSTIN 20, entirely new car., 4 cyl. Price about Rs. 12,000. Orders invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS" and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". Book your orders now to ensure early delivery. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES", Hughes Road, Bombay. 2220

FOR SALE—New Crude Oil Engines Ruston Hornsby from 3 1/2 to 50. B. H. P Type C. C. Circular Saw Benches 18, 24, 42 inches. Power Hammer Lathes, etc., All new, just arrived. ERUCH D. ENGINEER & Co., 364, Two Tanks, Bombay. 2351

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—30ft. by 7ft. by 125 lbs. Pressure Lancashire Boilers, Economiser having 96 tubes, 80ft. by 4ft. Self-supported Chimney, ney, Sluice Valves, Platform Weighing Machines, etc. Apply ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay. 2422

TO BE LET.

DELAY—DISAPPOINTMENT—HURRY UP —Now very few office rooms and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 2495

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1920. 1982

HUZUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

BARODA STATE, BARODA.

WANTED—an AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER for the Department of Agriculture. The candidate must possess a thorough technical knowledge and good practical experience in Boring and specially in Motor Tractors. The duties of the post will be to improve indigenous implements to supervise the boring operations, to give advice for oil engines and pumps and to attend to tractor trials. Foreign training preferred. Pay Rs. 200—25/2—400.

Applications giving full particulars of applicants' age, education, technical training and experience, with testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 31st July, 1920.

(Sd.) C. V. SANE.
Director of Agriculture, Baroda.
2462

HOLLAND-BRITISH INDIA LINE.

MANAGERS:—HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

THE following vessels, each of from 10,000 to 11,000 tons dead-weight, with cargo from Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg, are due to arrive at Bombay on approximately the dates noted:—

"Schiedijk" Arrived 3rd July 1920.
"Kieldrecht", End July, 1920.
"Yseldijk", Middle August, 1920.
"Vechtdijk", End August, 1920.
"Stadsdijk" Early September, 1920.

Regular sailings from Bombay and Karach to Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg will commenced shortly.

For all information and particulars as freight, etc., apply to the Agents:—

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.
or
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
KARACHI.
2160

POONA WAR MEMORIAL.

THE COMMITTEE of the Poona War Memorial Fund offer a prize of Rs. 500 for the best design for a War Memorial, in the form of an obelisk with inscription panels, to be erected opposite the Delhi gate of the Shanwar Wada, Poona, in the centre of the main road leading to the bridge over the Mutha river, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25,000 including supervision charges. The design must be accompanied by full specifications, and must be sent in to the Collector of Poona by August 15th 1920. The Committee reserve the right to withhold the prize or to reduce it if the best design does not reach a certain standard of merit; also to adopt or not, or to modify, any design for which a prize is awarded. For any further information please apply to the undersigned.

W. F. HUDSON,
2498 Collector of Poona.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office at 105-107, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th July, 1920.

To transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the Minutes of the Statutory Meeting held on the 31st December, 1919.
(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1920.
(3) To sanction the declaration of a dividend
(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. B. COCKMAN,
Secretary,
G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd.
Rangoon, June, 1920.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon, Calcutta or Bombay, on and after Wednesday, the 21st July, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address 2097

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—One energetic young man with capacity to organise and supervise Clearing House Work. Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications.

One knowing Banking, Accountancy, and other general work.

Assistants for Clearing House work, men with experience need only apply to:—

THE SECRETARY,
THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LTD.
2509 Medows Street, Fort,

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD..

Head Office,
8/7, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Branch of the above Company will be established at "Liptons Buildings" 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from July 15th 1920 and premiums may be paid and all communications may be addressed to the Branch Secretary.

W. St. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager.
Bombay, Dated 10th July, 1920.
2503

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land, buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
2535 China Mills, Limited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai JANABAI alias HIRAVAHU, wife of Harjivan Khimji, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant .....Deceased.
HARJIVAN KHIMJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 9th day of July, 1920.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
2553

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHENGAR THOBHAN, late of Bombay, Merchant Jain Bania Inhabitant .....Deceased.
KHUSHAL KHENGAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant son of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 10th day of July, 1920.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2546

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAMBRAJ SHANKERJI and VARDICHAND have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground situate, lying or being at Ville Parle, in the Registration Sub-district Bandra, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 30,518 square yards or thereabouts and bearing the following Entry and other Nos.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.
K. 1540	100		Portion of 10/3
K. 1545	100		11/4
K. 1555	103		1/2
K. 1627	109	1	
K. 1628	110	Portion of I	Portion of 1/2
K. 1637	111		
K. 3553	258	2	

and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East partly by the land belonging to Siloo Antone Mendos and partly by a passage, on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Inamdar on or towards the South partly by the land belonging to the Inamdar and partly by the land belonging to Siloo Antone Mendos and on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the land belonging to Bastyav Inas Rodrigues and Antone Jao Misquit.

Dated thi s14th day of July 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
2539 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 102 of 1917.

(1) WAGHJI RAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort and (2) MANILAL TARACHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

COOVERJI MADON, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 25th day of August, 1919, it was ordered inter alia that the defendant do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees twenty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-five and annas nine for debt and interest and three-fourth costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment and that the said defendant do pay to the plaintiffs their costs of the counter-claim when taxed and noted in the margin thereof:

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 18th day of March, 1920, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax (Mahim) land or Batty field or ground together with the bungalow, outhouses and trees standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matunga Bhandarwada, outside the Fort, Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,410 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land called or known as Karpali registered in thte Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 366 and 423, New Nos. B/3901, B/4112, B/4206 and New Survey Nos. 1D/839 and 2C/839 and assessed by thte Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward Nos. 7543 and 7543(1)A and Street No. 1110 Matunga Bhandarwada Street and bounded on the East by the property of Tokersi Shamji, on the West by a passage appertaining to this land on the North by the property of Dharamsey Damodar and on the South by a piece of land belonging to Thakordas Manmohandas.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, 1920, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest and costs and costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of Sale.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 2481

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JEHANGIEJI JAMSHEDJI MISTRY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office, No. 84, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, (in the Mercantile Bank Building), within fourteen days of the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property or any part thereof which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished or waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Ardeshir Dadi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 78.88 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, New No. 1958, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7473 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1569 and Street No. 50 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jamshedji Jeewanji Patel, on or towards the East by the Ardeshir Dadi Street aforesaid on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Pestonji Boywalla and on or towards the West by a sweepers passage.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2534

It is Universally Acknowledged that

Aet Srehtorb J. C.

IS UNEQUALLED IN

Flavour and Aroma

Messrs. C. J. Brothers will pay Rs. 100 to the first informer who will prove that C. J. Brothers' Tea is not pure Nilgiri Tea.

The Customers get their tea direct from their tea gardens of Ootacamund.

A trial will satisfy the readers. Can be had in red canisters at all grocers.

Managing Proprietors:—

C. J. Brothers,

Bombay, No. 14, DADAR.

Agents all over India

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA.

It effects complete cure in a month and appreciable relief in a fortnight. Reward claimed on cure. Write with ½ anna stamp to:—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA.T
20, Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA, B.

FREE—FREE
CUT THIS OUT,
and send it with your address and will get a perfumed card showing the perfume of
The Wel-Known Hair Tonic.
PUSHPA-GANDHA
HAIR OIL
Quite Free, to give you an idea of its excellent and pleasing odour Price of one bottle Re. 1/-, postage As. 5 extra.
V. K. RANADE,
Post Box 475, Bombay.

Marriers!
Come and Select
Benares Silks, Saris, Scarves, Shoebrocades, Embroidery, Shawls, Operacloaks, Turbans, Suitings, etc., etc.
for your Wedding.
B. D. Gupta, B.A.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Phone. 3242.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 15.

S. S. City of Chester, Macdonald, New York.
S. S. Chakdara, Abbott, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Chupra, King, Calcutta.
S. S. Barala, Coleborn, Persian Gulf.
S. S. Baron Ardrosson, Lee, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Karmala for London.
Steamer Morea for London.
Steamer Taian Maru for Kobe, etc.

S. S. City of Chester:—The W. & A. Graham Coy.'s steamer City of Chester, 3,321 tons, Captain K. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain A. G. Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 20 passengers.

S. S. Chupra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chupra, 2,727 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barala, 1,868 tons, Captain E. Coleborn, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Ardrosson:—The W. & A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Baron Ardrosson, 2,778 tons, Captain F. Lee, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 15th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi	..P Gulf	N F	..H Hassan & Co
C & E Eastern Coast	..Calcutta	N F	..J F & Co
D & E Clan Mackenzie		N F	..J F & Co
F Bahadur	..Coast Post	N F	..T M & Co
G Sikkid	..Bankok	17-7	..P F Campbell&Co
H Shilpkal Maru	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kalidas
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Humble	..Kodi	N F	..M M & Co
Syria	..London	31-7	..H M & Co
P Salerno	..Antwerp	26-7	..T M & Co
Q Nagpur	..Cochin	N F	..A I & C N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	.. N F	N N	..K N & Co
Indravati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Punjal	..Bhavnagar	16-7	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalan Maru	..Kobe	24-7	..N Y Kalidas
4 Barpeta	..Bushra	16-7	..M M & Co
5 Bandra	.. N F	22-7	..M M & Co
8 Akbar	..Jeddah	17-7	..T M & Co
9 Bombay Maru	..Kobe	19-7	..N Y Kalidas
10/11 Kentucky	..Calcutta	N F	..Graham & Co
15 Iran	..P Gulf	17-7	HS Shastary & Co
16 Zayoni	..Red sea Ports	N F	HS Shastary & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Schiedijk	..Colombo	10-7	E D Sassoon & Co
2 Chakdina	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
3 Vita	..Southarton	15-7	..M M & Co
5 Shaidia	..Liverpool	29-7	..W A G & Co
9 Coverpanna	..China	15-7	..M M & Co
10 Brandenburg	..Vladivelate	N F	..W & A G & Co
13 Clan Robertson	.. N F	N F	..J F & Co

Offside

Gray Cloud	..Calcutta	N F	..T M & Co
14 Morea	..London	24-7	..M M & Co
15 Sandakan	..Beara	N F	..O R I M
17 Kandy	.. N F	N F	..W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Barvindmoor	..Karachi	N F	..Asiatic Petroleum

MERRYWETHER DRY DOCK.

Graeloma	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	.. N F	2-8	..C R B P T & Co
Bahadur	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co

EXPORTS

July 15.

S. S. Scindia for Liverpool:—38 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 4,800 cwt. linseed small, Sandy & Co.; 150 bales hemp, S. Permumil & Co.; 68 bales cotton, E. Nowroji & Co.; 100 bales cotton, K. Brothers; 5 bales cotton, Messrs. Lyon, Lord & Co.

S. S. Scindia for Barcelona:—229 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani & Co.

S. S. Morea for Middlesbro:—580 tons mangones ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S. S. Morea for Marseilles:—8 bales silk, Compagnie General D'erirema Crient; 1,236 cwt. siquorie roots, Bendien & Co.

S. S. Morea for Glasgow:—100 bdles shocks, 17 bdles hoops, Cutler Palmer & Co.

S. S. Salerno for Hamburg:—715 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussen Kaisha; 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Clan Robertson for Avonmouth:—625 cwt. cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Salerno for Antwerp:—1,296 bales cotton, cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes, Cambell & Co.; 100 bales Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, K. Thacker & Co.; 110 bales cotton, Raichand Shamji & Co.; 117 cwt. sugar, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Bombay Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussen Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS

July 15.

S. S. Morea from London. Agents:—Mckinnon Mackenzie:—343 bars silver, 86 boxes gold 13 cases rubber tyers, 8 cases ink, 49 bales, 19 cases cottons, 86 cases cotton yarn, 144 cases drapery, 7 bales woollens, 2 cases woollens and cottons, 305 cases gin, 25 cases perfumery, 12 cases quanine tablets, 6,713 cases, 70 packages brandy, 180 cases whisky, 858 cases wines, 2,600 cks cement, 425 bdles copper sheets, 3 cases perfumed spirits.

S. S. Scindia from Liverpool, Agents:—W. & A. Graham & Co.:—415 bdles copper sheets, 214 drums magnesium Choride 111 boxes, 34 cases window glass, 21 bales rubber goods, 21 bales, 12 cases woollens, 100 bales cotton yarn, 141 cases common soap, 28 cases toilet soap, 150 cases port wine, 833 cases wine, 385 cases bottled beer, 717 drums caustic soda, 14 cases tobacco, 7 cases cigarettes, 3 casks rosins, 5 cases perfumery, 60 drums linseed oil, 1,285 cases whisky, 25 cases rum, 800 cask cement.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE CHRONICLE.'

Sir,—A few days ago I had the pleasure of visiting the Baramati Marathi Boys Boarding House, and was so impressed with the kind of work being done that I thought it should be brought to the notice of the readers of your valuable paper. This boarding house is being conducted for the benefit of poor boys of all classes. Food and clothing is given free. The boys attend the Baramati Municipal Schools. Boys of all castes are accepted from lowest to the highest. This boarding house enables boys from the surrounding hamlets and villages to obtain a first class education which they could not afford themselves.

I find the school is greatly in need of funds for current expenses and also for the purpose of acquiring more suitable accommodation.

I appeal to lovers of the poor to send help to Mr. Janjirao Limbajirao Bhasa Maratha Boys Boarding House.—Yours, etc.

H. R. CORBYN.

Baramati.
July, 8.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 13th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		3,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		50
,, ,, Imports		...
214 American Spot		26.68
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		32.90
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	July	39.95
	Oct.	33.28
	Jan.	30.93
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	36.20
	Oct.	32.75

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	23.98
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	22.37
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	20.89
Feb.	20.51
Mar.	...
April	...
May	19.85
June	...

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 13th.

Months	To-day's prices.
July.	24.04
Aug.	23.62
Sept.	22.87
Oct.	22.41
Nov.	21.80
Dec.	21.27
Jan.	20.93
Feb.	20.65
Mar.	20.36
April.	20.13
May.	19.90
June.	19.65

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool, July 14th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	24.31
Oct.	22.65
Jan.	21.09
Mar.	20.48

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 13th.

M.G. Bengal Good	9.00
,, ,, Fully Good	9.75
,, ,, Fine	10.25
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	15.00
,, ,, Fully Good	16.00
,, ,, Fine	16.90
,, Broach Good M.G.	13.85
,, ,, ,, ,,	19.35
,, ,, ,, ,,	19.85
,, Broach Good	8.32
,, ,, Fully Good	9.57
,, ,, Fine	10.07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 14th.

Futures at New York	July	41.35
,, ,, ,,	Oct.	34.07
,, ,, ,,	Jan.	31.48

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 12th.

Rents 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	53 1/8
,, 2 months hence	52

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on small supplies closed quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	104/3
Interest day to day loans	3/4
,, 7 days market loans	5 3/8
Transfers Telegraphic	1/16
Consols 2½%	47
Rupee Paper 3½%	52 1/8
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	56
Government Securities 3 %	48 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris	46.38

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	76
Exchange Bank	117 1/2
National Bank	50 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, July 12th.

Bonding Loan 4%	£70 1/8
Victory Loan 4%	£77 1/4
5% New	£86 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 12th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£34
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£28
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Firm	£38
Tone of Linseed:—Shippers ask higher prices. Little doing. Closed Easier.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) July-Aug. Sellers	£34
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quiet	£13
Shippers prices above market.	
Seeds Rapeseed.—July-Aug. Hull Sellers	£31

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£103
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£91 1/2
Copper Brasiers	£103
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£64

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jacs C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	89
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.	90/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept.	91

Tone:—Very quiet without business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept.	2/0
Plantation Para Latex Crepe Fully Dried	1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 15.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 437 for Fully Good Broach July-August, declined to Rs. 434 and improved to Rs. 438½. After touching Rs. 436½ the quotation at 3 p.m. was Rs. 437½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 438½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 438½ and closed at Rs. 437½.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	437½
Fully Good Bengal	July	206
Fully Good Bengal	September	217
Fine Gomsas	July	270
Fine Oomras	September	278½
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	260

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 15TH JULY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	205
,, ,, ,, ,,	September	216
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	438
Fine M.G. Omras	July	274
,, ,, ,,	September	279

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	...	237	217	192	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	...	237	217	192	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3	309	274	244	...	,,
M.G. Central P No. 1	384	349	318	...	,,
M.G. Central P No. 2	349	314	279	...	,,
M.G. Broach	...	493	473	438	,,
M.G. Southern	...	...	...	...	,,
M.G. Dholleras	...	...	...	...	,,
M.G. Amenar P.	...	...	...	...	,,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/0½
Bank Demand	1/0 9/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11
Fcs. Demand	385
American Dollars	285
Hongkong	205½
Shanghai	303
Japan	155
Singap	128½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

July, 15th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
David	No. 1	1	1	0
Sapurji	No. 10	1	9	0
Currimbhai	No. 12	1	3	0
Sapurji	No. 64	0	12	0
Japan	No. 40/1	3	0	0
Do.	No. 42/2	2	10	0
Do.	No. 2/40	2	10	0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

July, 15th 1920.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	85	0	0
Do.	1	95	0	0
Do.	1½	92	0	0
Do.	1¾	92	0	0
Do.	1½	92	0	0
Do.	2	92	0	0

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	86	8	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1½	87	0	0
Do.	1¾	88	0	0
Do.	1½	88	0	0
Do.	2	90	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs	...	86	0	0
Panch teka joint	...	89	0	0
Copper English-Barrs	...	87	0	0
Brass-Barrs	...	89	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily quotations Bazzar Rates.

Bombay, July 15th 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	56	0	0	8	9	0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	55	0	0	8	4	0
,, Karachi Bangla	55	0	0	8	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	4	0	11	12	0
,, ,, Cawnpore	11	4	0	11	12	0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12	4	0	12	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	12	0	16	8	0
,, Thin	15	4	0	15	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	90	0	0	16	0	0
,, Gajar 75-25	80	0	0	16	0	0
,, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0	15	0	0
,, Black	70	0	0	14	4	0
Poppyseed, White	16	0	0	17	0	0
Groundnuts	83	0	0	17	0	0
Mowrseed	8	0	0	8	4	0
Barley	41	0	0	...	...	...
Castorseed	45	0	0	11	4	0
Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.			
Linseed Sept.	16	10	0			
Wheat Aug.-Sept	9	2	0			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 15.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21-10.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 100-8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1-9 7-8.
D. D. on London 1-9 15-16
3 Mst D/a 1-11.
D. D. on Paris 385 francs.
3 Mst D/a 465 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate 4,91 dollars.
Paris Cross Rate 46,95 francs.
London Silver spot D 53/12.
London Silver Forward D 52/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99½.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58½.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 64.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal	...	5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	...	6 per cent.
Bank of Madras	...	7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The market this morning opened dull but steady. Coal shares were in small demand, and although there was a certain amount of inquiry for better dividend paying stocks, practically no transactions were recorded. In jute section, there was less activity, and prices were inclined to give way. In the miscellaneous section, cotton shares ruled firmer, but sugar shares had a weaker tendency. Hume pipes were in demand, and improved their position. There was no other further outstanding feature. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 10/4, Burrakur 51/8, Century 1r prem, Ghusick 25/4, Mundalpore 102, New Kessurgarh 35/4, Patmohna 15/4, Satpukurna 10/12, Sutikdih 13/8, Kesoonda 32/8.

Jute:—Anglo-India 448, Auckland 430/8, Budge Budge 655 small lot, Clive 325, small lot and prefs 109, Fort Gloster 1145 small lot, Fort William 533, Howrah 49/12, Kamarhatty 1068, Kanknarrah 847 small lot and prefs 96, Kinnison prefs 107/8, Lansdowne 483, Lawrence 839/8 small lot, Nuddea 94, Orient 245 and (new) 110 odd lot, Reliance 51/12, Hooghly 136/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Ahmadpur Kutwa Railway 58, Alpha General Insurance 10 discount, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 7 prem, Bank of Bengal 1700, Bengal Paper 146 and prefs 48/12 odd lot, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 600, Bowreah Cotton 1560, Britannia Engineering 12/8, British India Corporation 14/4 and (deferred) 23/8, Burmah Finance and Mining 11/8, Cawnpore Sugar 46/8, Carew and Co. 110, Calcutta Tramways 74, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 82/4, Calcutta Industrial Bank 11/2, Central Provinces Cement 11/10, Dunbar Cotton 720 small lot and prefs 240, Empire Jute 6 per cent debentures 93/8, Hatirkool Oil 16/4, Hume Pipe 16/6, Hooghly Flour 46/8, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 6 prem and (old) 3 prem, Kesoram Cotton 18/12, Mackenzie and Co. 11/12 Karnani Bank 1/12 prem, Madras Theatre 15/2, Naihati Jute (debentures) 94 New Savan Sugar 15/8, Premier Soap 11/8, Pioneer Sugar 20/10, Scindhia Steam 10 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 33 prem, Tinnevelly Textile 5/2 prem, Walford Transport 10/4.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July, 15.

The depression at the head of the bay has not developed. Monsoon has extended in to the North and Central Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Central India, East of Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar Orissa, East and North Punjab, Central India, West of Central Provinces and Mysore.

Few falls also occurred in Kashmir, East Rajutana, Gujerat and Bombay, Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—

Mergui, Rangoan, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu, two inches.

Tavoy, Moulmein, Akyab three:
Debrugarh one and a half:
Cherrapunji two.
Cox's Bazar one and a half.
Sambalpur one.
Ranchi five.
Daltongank three.
Benares, Baharaich one and a half.
Gorakhpur a quarter.
Bareilly a half.
Mussoorie, Dehradun three.
Indihiana two.
Lahore three quarters.
Sialkot half, Khusab one.
Jaipur three quarters.
Sutna, Soani, Chanda, Pendra one.
Mercara four.

Forecast:—Increase in Gujarat, Rajputana and Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.613	Inchs.
Temperature of Air	81.4	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7	,,
Dew Point	76.4	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.848	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	84.7	,,
minimum do.	78.4	,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW	
Movement of Wind	208	Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.15	Inches.
Total fall during month	18.71	,,
Do. do. year	28.19	,,
Additional all of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th	1.41	,,

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th July 1920 was 29.802 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 9-11 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

KALLIANPUR SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further donations which bring the total contributions to Rs. 4,060.

The necessary amount for the work undertaken is estimated to be Rs. 50,000 and the above collections show that we are yet far off. The season being unfavourable, we have been obliged to stop our work of collection for some time till Deepavali when attempts will be made to influence the public for help through a responsible body to represent the school.

In the meanwhile, we hope that our friends and sympathisers will give their support to our work and enable us to carry on the movement successfully.

We are to thank our contributors and specially Mr. Vithaldas Mawjee, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey and Mr. V. V. Kini, who have lightened our work of collection by their letters to their friends. We are under a deep debt of gratitude to you also for the publicity that you give to our appeal.—Yours, etc.,

MADHAVA PAI T.,
Representative of the Managing Committee.

Donations already acknowledged, Rs. 3,028; Mr. Narottam Murarji, Rs. 51; Dr. A. L. Nair, Rs. 50; Mr. Manu Subedar, Rs. 25; Mr. B. W. Javeri, Rs. 75; Mr. Abboobaker Bagmahemad, yearly Rs. 100; Mr. Narandas Purushottam, Rs. 51; Mr. Motilal Dayaram, Rs. 150; Hon. Mr. Mahemad Hajeebhoy Laljee, Rs. 250; A Friend (A. C. E.), Rs. 100; Mr. Khalid M. Meisheri, Rs. 150; Mr. M. L. Padnekar, Rs. 30.

The following are the alterations:—

Messrs. A. G. Trikamji and Co., Rs. 101 and not Rs. 151 as previously published. Messrs. Dr. A. S. Pai and Rao Saheb A. K. Pai have increased their donation to Rs. 151 from Rs. 101.

SHARES OF NEW COMPANIES.

HOW TO SAFEGUARD PUBLIC INTEREST?

An extraordinary meeting of the Bombay Native Stock Exchange was held on Wednesday. Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, President of the Exchange delivered the following speech:—

We have gathered to-day with the express object of discussing and bringing into operation what we consider necessary rules and regulations in connection with the dealings in the shares of new companies.

As you are aware, the Company promoting boom reached its climax last year, and in not a few instances, companies were brought into being in which directors, promoters and their friends took up all the shares and subsequently passed them on to the public at a high premium on the inducement of various glowing reports about the prospects of such companies. The public were in some instances entirely debarred from subscribing for these shares at par; there was general dissatisfaction and a great hue and cry against such tactics of promoters of new companies was raised. With a view to the prevention of this undesirable method of company promoting and to protect the public we were obliged to step in. This was in September last when, as you will remember, a resolution prohibiting dealings in shares of new companies which did not offer a certain proportion of their capital for public subscription was passed by our Association. Your directors have recently taken stringent measures to enforce this resolution in the interests of the public and it is gratifying to find our action has had the desired effect and elicited the approbation and appreciation of Investors. It is but right that we should be very strict and vigilant in matters where Syndicates are formed round table endeavouring to use members of our Association as a cat's paw to exploit the public. In not a few instances, prospectuses were published, disclosing hardly any information as to the nature of the project. In the face of these deliberate attempts on the part of the promoters of such concerns, it is to be deplored that there were many who rushed in to buy these shares at high premiums purely from a gambling point of view, thus giving undue encouragement to these syndicates.

PROTECTING PUBLIC INTEREST.

It must be remembered that, in a sense, we are guardians of public interest and the public naturally look to us for honest advice in matters of investment. It is, therefore, our duty to protect their interests in the best way possible by a rigid adherence to the rules that we have gathered to-day to pass. It should be our constant endeavour to frustrate the aims of syndicates of this type designed to benefit themselves, and I take this opportunity to thank our competitors, the members of the New Stock Exchange, at least, in this instance, for supporting us in this respect and prohibiting transactions on similar lines in their Tall. If we are unanimous and co-operate in right earnest strictly adhering to our rules, we can certainly bring such greedy syndicates to realise what is wrong and detrimental to the industrial advancement of the country.

You appointed a committee to frame rules and regulations in connection with dealings in shares of New Companies; the draft of these rules is now before you, coupled with recommendations and suggestions made by your directors and we are here to-day to adopt these recommendations which I trust may be brought into our constitution. Your directors have given their careful consideration to the rules framed by the Committee and I trust you will, subject to certain modifications made by your Directors, carry them into effect.

As you know with the growth of industries the business of our Stock Exchange has grown apace and gives promise to a further steady expansion in future.

DISPUTE COMMITTEE.

The system obtaining years ago was perhaps good enough for the business then negotiated but conditions have changed and are changing rapidly, the public take much interest in our Exchange and we must therefore take steps to ensure that antiquated or defective methods are replaced by efficiency and by a code of up-to-date working which will satisfy all concerned; causing unnecessary delays and inconvenience neither to the Brokers nor to their clients. Your directors have already set themselves to the task of overhauling the entire rules and regulations of the Association and their proposals will come to you for discussion as soon as practicable In the meantime, to meet with our immediate requirements, I entirely agree with the resolution brought forward by some of our members to appoint a separate committee for dispute purposes. This, in the meantime, will expediate the said work in the best interests of all concerned.

I would recommend the appointment, irrespective of caste or creed, of members who are capable of conducting dispute work in the spirit of equity and fairness which I know you all desire.

The meeting then discussed the Committee's report on the question of dealing in shares of new companies. It was eventually decided to postpone the further consideration of the question till a printed copy of the report was circulated among the members of the Association with a view to enable them to consider it carefully.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, July* 15.)

Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi, on reversion to British Service, to do duty as Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur.

Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Patel, on relief, to be Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur.

Mr. Harilal Jaykisandas Kothari to revert as Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Mr. Manilal Bhaichand Mehta reverting.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Major R. J. C. Burke, on relief, to be Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

Mr. T. T. Kothawala, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of East Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the following additional power: Power to make order as to first offenders, section 562.

Mr. Chandiram Kotumal to act temporarily as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. R. King to be substantive *pro tempore* Coroner of Bombay vice Mr. E. J. Lambert, resigned.

Mr. J. N. Bhat, LL.B., on return of Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., from deputation, to continue to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, pending further orders.

Mr. N. G. Patwardhan, Mamlatdar of the Sirur Taluka and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The appointments of Rao Bahadur Girdharsing Maniram to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, and Mr. Shaik Ismail Karim to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, are hereby cancelled.

Mr. Virabhadrappa Basappa Halbhavi, Subordinate Judge, Honavar, is granted privilege leave for one month on half pay with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. Ramchandra Hanmant Kadim Diwan, LL.B., to act as Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge, Honavar, during the absence of Mr. V. B. Halbhavi on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is authorised to exercise the powers which may be conferred under section 202 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. William Dillon, Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. W. C. Holman to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, pending further orders.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. A. C. Daniel, on relief, to be District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Mr. Honavar Harischandra reverting.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey to be District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. C. Clifford to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. W. C. Holman till relieved by Mr. A. C. J. Bailey.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 7th June 1920.

Captain J. Nethersole, M.C., Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard is granted extension of 5 days' leave.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, on return from leave, to be Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. F. A. Ingle proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. S. Dalal to act as Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, from the date he receives charge from Mr. F. A. Ingle till relieved by Mr. W. C. McDonald.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad vice Mr. P. H. Divan.

Mr. Pranlal Hariprasad Divan, on relief, to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. A. H. Khan to act as junior Veterinary Inspector on probation for six months for the Town and Island of Bombay with effect from 1st July 1920.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Bombay Presidency, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months and fifteen days.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., to do duty temporarily as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Broach from the date he is relieved of his duties as Collector until he proceeds on leave.

Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S., to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kaira, vice Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. A. H. Dracup to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr. Shaikh Mohiyuddin Sk. Vasir, B. Ag., as probationer under the Bombay Civil Service Rules, and to place him under the orders of the Collector of Surat.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, till Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeds on leave.

The Reverend W. W. N. Alsop, Chaplain of Purandhar, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. Kirpal Singh, B.Sc. (England) London, A.C.G.I., D.I.C., to be substantive pro tem. Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabshah Commissariat to continue to act as Professor of Logic and English Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. H. V. Hampton, transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to act as Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, during the first three months of the privilege leave granted to Mr. J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S., and thereafter to be substantive pro tem. Secretary in these Departments, pending further orders.

Mr. P. M. Vasavda, M.B., B.S., is appointed a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 1st June 1920.

Mr. H. V. Brahm, I.C.S., to be Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, vice Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., to be Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

GUJRAT RAJKIYA MANDAL REVISES RESOLUTION.

The secretaries of the Gujerat Rajkiya Mandal wire from Ahmedabad:

Please revise Rajkiya Mandal's resolution regarding the Prince's visit thus:—

"If unfortunately justice was not granted in the matter of the Punjab and the Khilafat it would be the painful duty of the Mandal to ask the people to demonstrate their grief and disapproval of the Government of India and His Majesty's minister by refraining from participation in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales."

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS ON THE G. I. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been said through the medium of your valuable paper regarding the inconvenience of the third class passengers of the Indian Railways. The necessity for some additional carriages in the G. I. P. mail which leaves Bombay to Madras at 9-15 p.m. has been keenly felt by the passengers. The inconvenience which the passengers are suffering from, for want of adequate accommodation in the mail trains, is indescribable. In every compartment of the carriages the passengers from 30 to 40, in place of 28, are huddled together every day, showing thereby how great are the sufferings of the passengers including men and women, boys and girls. The crying of children and the heavy rush of passengers in every compartment of the carriages resembles a miniature bazaar. Many passengers have to do long journeys in the train, and they are compelled to stand between the two benches for hours together during the day and night without sleep and accommodation. In consequence of insufficient accommodation in the carriages many passengers take their seats on the upper board and causing a good deal of trouble to other passengers of the lower bench. When the train passes a few intermediate stations the condition of the passengers can be better imagined than described. Hence, some passengers get irritated and create a fuss, and quarrel ensues. I think the railway authorities are unaware of the grievances complained of but this complaint may be easily removed, if two or three more carriages are attached to these trains.—Yours, etc.

P. A. KRISHNAN.

Srikrishna Lodge,
Girgaon, Bombay 15-6-1920.

PAY OF P. W. D. SUBORDINATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is now over 5 months that a press communique was issued by the Government of India announcing the formation of a new service of Provincial Engineers, but so far it has not come into operation. This is causing great discontent amongst the members of the department. It has been intended from the beginning to take up a majority of the upper subordinates for the service, and on this account all proposals for improving their pay and status have been abandoned from time to time. It has been recognized that amongst all the public services this is the only service where the pay of the members has remained the same as it was in 1865. On account of this consideration the Government of India in pre-war times authorized the local governments to increase the pay of upper subordinates within certain limits. All the local Governments with the exception of the Government of Bombay took advantage of these orders and gave substantial increases. The state of the upper subordinates in this province in these hard times can very well be imagined. It therefore behoves the Government of Bombay to move the Government of India to put the scheme into operation without any further delay. The upper subordinates are unable to understand the reluctance of the authorities to move in this matter as the members of all other services similarly situated have got their increments although their announcements were made considerably later than those of the P.W.D.—Yours, etc.

AN UPPER SUBORDINATE.

PADHIAR ANNIVERSARY.

A Correspondent writes:—

Under the auspices of the citizen of Chorwad a large meeting was held on Tuesday the 6th inst. to celebrate the first anniversary of the late Mr. Amritlal Sunderji Padhiar. It was presided over by Mr. Samaldas Hurchand.

A number of speakers referred to the spotless and devoted life of Mr. Padhiar, his love for simplicity and his attempts to remove darkness of ignorance. It was stated on the occasion that in order to keep fresh and green the memory of Mr. Amritlal work should be done in the direction of (i) starting schools for the so-called untouchables (ii) destributing free medicines among the poor and (iii) opening classes for weaving.

"SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA'S MEMORIAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following few lines in your esteemed paper and oblige!

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni of the Gokhle Education Society suggested in your issue of 9th July that the proposed memorial of Sir Shapurji should be in the form of a building for the New English School of the Gokhale Education Society as at present an ejectment suit is pending in the Bombay High Court against the Society.

As a guardian of a student in the New English School of the Society, I would like to say that the work done by the society during the last two years is really an achievement. The industrial school which is conducted in the present building of the New English School is really a novelty and I understand from my son that the enthusiastic Principal seriously intends to make Industrial Education Compulsory in his school.

Through out his life Sir Shapurji was lavish in his gifts to education; and I sincerely hope the Shares Broker's Association would respond generously to the call of Mr. Kulkarni and see their way to perpetuate most fittingly the memory of the great deceased by erecting a building for the schools of the Gokhle Education Society where public will derive a happy combination of technical and academical education.—Yours, etc.

"X GUARDIAN."

Mr. E. Maconochie, C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, to be Political Agent for Cutch and for Morvi in Adhoi, in addition to his duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Pottinger transferred.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Municipal Corporation.

SATURDAY, July 17.

Second Annual General Meeting, Central Co-operative Institute, Sirdar Mansions Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 18..

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League's Physical Culture Exhibition at the Empire Theatre, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	24.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.05	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.35	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music at 6 15 p.m., to-day.

REVERSE COUNCILS

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000.000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 22nd July, 1920.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 14th instant was 392.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

A social gathering of the Union will take place after the annual general meeting at 6-30 p.m., on Sunday at the Union Hall.

THE BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

Mr. David I Ragow will deliver a lecture on the "Progress of Zionism" at the Sir Jacob Sassoon Free High School Hall at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow.

PEOPLE'S UNION VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A batch of the People's Union Volunteer Corps has gone to Nasik with Dr. S. W. Patil to render First Aid at the ensuing Kumbha Mela.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Wednesday, was 82 against 159 and 126 of 1919, and 1920, on the corresponding days. Plague caused 1 death and cholera registered only one attack.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The names of Messrs. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey, M. K. Azad, Munshi Valli Uulla and Ayub Contractor have been inadvertently omitted in the list appeared on Wednesday as members of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

A public lecture on behalf of the Guild will be held on Saturday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Guild reading room. Subject matter: "Some applications of Chemistry to Industry by Prof N. A. Yadnik, M.A., A.I.C., Prof. S. J. Sh[illegible], M.A., F.C.S., will preside.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 15th July, 1920.

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £56,"50,000; elsewhere £45,600,000; total £101,830,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £548,000; elsewhere £452,000; total £1,000,000.

CHARITY SERMON

Under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Kalbadevi Conference) in aid of the Charitable Institutions on the Arch diocese of Bombay the Rev. J. Bigland, Private Secretary to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will preach the sermon at the Cathedral Bhuleshwar at the evening Service on Sunday at 6-30 p.m., His Grace Dr. Alban Goodier, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay has consented to be present and give the Benediction.

15TH BIHAREE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Every year a Conference of the students of Biharee takes place in one of the towns of the province in the beginning of the Durga-Puga holidays. Mr. Gandhi, Mrs. Sarogini Naidu, Hon. Mr. S. Sinha Mrs. Besant, Mr. Hasan Imam and Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, are some who have been presidents of the Conference. This year the Conference holds its sitting at Daltongung and among the names suggested by the Reception Committee for the presidentship of the Conference are those of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Chief Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, Mr. Srinivas Shastri, Mr. Tilak Mr. Lajpat Rai, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir J. C. Bose and Principal Paranjapye. Representative students and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the student community from Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Punjab and other provinces, will be invited.

The mail steamer Glassy with the outward mails of the 1st instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS

AN ALLEGED BRUTAL MURDER.

FOR SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.

Emperor.

vs.

1. Bala Raoji.

and

2. Muktabai.

(Before Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a special Jury.)

The accused in this case were charged with the offence of committing the murder of a woman named Parvatibai on the 6th of April by striking her with a piece of wood and strangling her.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. K. P. Tharavala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. A. Ghasvala defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the Prosecution were these. A Municipal sweeper doing work at Sewri Road on the morning of 7th April saw a sack from which some hair had come out. He gave information to the police who came on the scene and cut it open. Inside a body of a woman was found and from its appearance it was thought that her death was brought about by violence. She was removed to the morgue and the post mortem examination showed that she had injuries on her face, head and other parts of the body; also several ribs were broken. It appeared that the deceased woman used to put on ornaments worth Rs. 150 and the object of murdering her was to rob her of her ornaments. The deceased woman was the wife of one boiler-maker and used to live with him at Jacob Circle and used to work in a godown a Madanpura. The second accused (Muktabai) was the mistress of the first accused and she also used to work at the same place. She also used to visit the deceased woman at her house. On 5th April she went on a visit to the place of the deceased at Jacob Circle, on the 6th April, the husband of the deceased went to work in the morning and she (the deceased) went to work at 7 or 8 a.m. When she went to work she had put on her ornaments. A boy living in a hut close by the accused's in the China Mill compound observed the second accused taking the deceased to her room at 1 p.m. She induced the deceased to go to her room and take tea. Meanwhile the first accused came up and the deceased got up to go, when she was pushed by the first accused and the second accused locked her up in the room. The first accused then threw down the deceased on the floor and beat her to death. The boy called another woman, a neighbour and both peeped through the partition. In the evening, the second accused went to a shop at Chincah pokli and bought a large wooden box. According to the evidence of that boy both the accused put the body of the deceased inside the box. Afterwards the first accused called his neighbours for helping him in lifting the box as he said that it contained utensils and was heavy. It seemed the accused then gave up the idea of removing the body in a box. Next morning the body of the deceased was found in a sack at a place 200 yards away from their place of residence. Both the accused then went away and lived with a woman named Gangabai at Mazgaon. On the 9th of April the first accused sold some of the ornaments to a Marwadi and the second accused pledged others with another Marwari.

At about 9 a.m., on the 10th of April the first accused went to his hut and while he was going out of the hut he was arrested by the police who were keeping a watch there. The police then went inside the hut and found there some clothes stained with blood. They also found the wooden box with blood stained, and two gunny bags, and bangles like those put on by the deceased. The first accused then made a statement and took the police to the Marwadi's shop and also to Gangabai's place. The second accused was also arrested and she pointed out the Marwadi's shop where she had pledged the ornaments.

The husband of the deceased identified the corpse at the morgue as his wife's.

Evidence on behalf of the prosecution was being taken when his Lordship rose for the day.

"DYER FUND."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One reads with no mean consternation of the "Dyer Fund" opened by the "Morning Post" in England, the country which boasts as the punisher of tyrants. Is it not but right for us, Indians, to collect money and take due steps against, and thereby do justice to one who so deliberately and shamelessly violated it?

Trusting that this suggestion will be taken up and wishing it every success.—I remain, Yours, etc.,

M. B. M.

New Queen's Road, July 14.

UNION BANK OF INDIA

In the course of the statutory report of the Bank it is stated the total number of shares allotted is:, 8,00,000 shares of aggregate nominal value of Rs. 4,00,00,000. The shares alloted are called up to the extent of Rs. 7-8 per share. No shares have been allotted as fully or partly paid up otherwise than in cash. The total amount of cash received by the Company in respect of the said shares at Rs. 7-8 per share on application and allotment is Rs. 53,45,940. The estimate of Preliminary Expenses and Brokerage on shares named in the Statement in lieu of Prospectus was Rs. 2,15,000. This estimate is not likely to be exceeded.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Eastern Telegraph Co. notify that deferred Telegrams may now be accepted, via Imperial, for the British West Indies except Tobago, Trinidad. Deferreds for British Guiana are still suspended.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A correspondent writes from Karachi:—

A meeting of the Sind Medical Union was held at Karachi, on the 5th instant at 9 p.m. under the presidentship of Capt. Wrench, I.M.S., when the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Sind Medical Union, held on this 5th day of July, 1920, has learnt with concern, of the proposals put forth by the Dean of the Grant Medical College, and approved of by the Government in their General Department Order No. 3064 of the 30th April, inasmuch as the said proposals, when put into effect, are likely to prove most injurious to the interests of several students and to mar and ruin the careers of several of them, who for various reasons, may fail at the University examinations. This Union therefore strongly urges upon the Government the necessity of setting aside the said proposals."

THIRD CLASS RAILWAY FARES.

PROPOSED INCREASE.

CORPORATION'S UNANIMOUS PROTEST.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding. The business commenced ten minutes after the time appointed, although there was a quorum, as the members were busy chatting in the tea-room.

The Corporation passed a resolution appreciating the services rendered by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to the Corporation, especially on the School Committee, during the time he was a member.

The letter from the All-India Cow Conference was forwarded to the Commissioner for his report—with a view to prohibiting the slaughter of calves. Dr. Viegas' proposition protesting against the proposed raising of third class railway fares was passed by the Corporation without any dissentient. The attitude of the Companies came in for strong comment at the hands of some members, especially in regard to the treatment of third class passengers.

TRIBUTE TO SIR CHIMANLAL.

The Corporation passed the following resolution on receipt of Sir Chimanlal's letter resigning his membership of the Corporation:—

(1) That the letter be recorded. (2) That in parting with the Hon. Sir Chimanlal, the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the eminent and valuable services rendered by him during his long and distinguished career of 25 years, especially as a member of the Schools Committee for 23 years and its chairman for 18 years. His services in the cause of Primary education in the City were unique and were characterised by strenuous study and devotion entailing great self-sacrifice. (3) That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with the best thanks of the Corporation for his brilliant services to the city, and with an expression of the Corporation's gratification for his appointment as a Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Bombay and with an expression of their sincere wishes that in this near sphere of activity he will achieve a marked success and win the confidence of the public.

COW SLAUGHTER.

The Corporation considered the following letter from Mr. A. D. Addy:—

"On the suggestion of the All-India Cow Conference Association of which the Hon'ble Justice Mr. Greaves is the President and with a view to increase the supply of cow's milk which is the only food of infants and invalids, the Calcutta Corporation, of which I am a member, has prohibited the slaughtering of calves since the 9th of April last.

"May I take the indulgence of requesting you to do the same with the said object in your Municipality and thus reduce the rate of human mortality?"

Mr. M. M. Kamdar in moving that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for report and the question was an important one and the Calcutta Corporation had already taken some action in the matter. He hoped that the Bombay Corporation also would be moved to do something.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said a similar letter had been simply recorded by the Standing Committee, which showed that the Committee did not do their work properly. Now he hoped that some action would be taken.

The motion was passed.

THIRD CLASS RLY. FARES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the alleged proposed raising of the Third Class Railway Fares will greatly hamper the relief of overcrowding in the City. 2. That the President be requested respectfully to address Government representing to them the desirability of taking steps to prevent such rise."

Dr. Veigas said it had been given out in a daily paper that the fares were going to be raised. The hardships of the third class passengers were many; but it was killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. The third-class passenger it was who brought such large revenues to the Railway Department. He thought they should protest in time to prevent the raising of the fares. If the fares were increased he thought it would be a great deterrent to people to live in the suburbs.

Dr. Sukhia thought the rolling stock was going to be increased on the G. I. P. Railway. It was no use putting the President into a false position by bringing a resolution based on rumours which could not be relied upon.

Dr. M. C. Javle said he was surprised at the attitude of the former speaker who opposed a "people's man." During the war the public had undergine a large amount of inconvenience and now that the war was over things had not at all improved. Almost all the railway carriages were full and there was not even standing room and it was only rarely that they ran to time. Instead of reducing the charges, instead o felectrifying the trains, and increasing the accommdoation, the railway company was talking of increasing the charges. He thought they should unanimously raise their voice against the proposal.

Mr. P. J. Murzban assured the Corporation that the information was based on reliable sources. Dr. Sukhia must not take it for granted that only what appeared in the "Government Gazette" was reliable, and what the other papers contained was not.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was of the opinion that if once the rates were increased they would never be altered by the Government; therefore they must move in time.

Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy hoped Dr. Viegas would accept the following rider and to bring down the price of season tickets, especially third class to the pre-war level.

He said it would be intolerable to raise the fares of third class passengers.

This was accepted.

Mr. P. Anstey asked Dr. Viegas to omit the word "alleged" and this was agreed to. He thought that for want of rolling stock fewer trains were run; besides the bridges were not capable of bearing the additional weight of new and heavier trains and engines. Such overcrowding as was seen in India was tolerated in England at the present time, and greater comforts could not be had unless the fares were increased. It was no use relying on the first class passengers only for the maintenance of the railway service for it was the third class men that brought the main part of the revenue. He supported the resolution.

DR. VIEGAS AGREED TO THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said it was a known fact that both the railways were regularly irregular and it was a common thing to have delays of two or three hours on long journeys. People had a right to ask for more comforts, if they were not given the necessary facilities, since the railways made large profits.

INTOLERABLE EVEN TO BEASTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas thought it was difficult to speak with restraint about the treatment of third class passengers, whereever that question was brought. Mr. Anstey had told them that this raising of fares was tolerated in England, but in Bombay they had got only one means of reaching the suburbs and that was the railway, while in England they had underground trains, and omnibuses and no rise had been allowed in their fares, and people could travel as comfortably now, as before the war. Because there was only one means of conveyance to the suburbs the railway company took the fullest advantage, and because the voice of the people was ignored by the Government, the railway company could do anything to the third-class passengers. Because the third class passengers were less influential and did not have the long arm of the second and first class passengers, the companies did what they liked. He had travelled in the third class in England and the comforts given to the third class passengers there were much better than those given to first class passengers here. The comforts given to the third class passengers in India would not be tolerated in England even in the case of beasts. He had seen third class passengers kicked into the compartments by guards and the railway officers and that would not be tolerated for a moment anywhere else. The Corporation as representing the people of this city should speak up for the third-class passengers on every occasion.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna entirely agreed with the proposition. The Corporation would lose nothing in making the representation to the Government, because even if the Railway Companies had no idea of increasing the fares they would be deterred from doing so in the future. If there was going to be any rise the Government must see that there were corresponding comforts. He thought the railway companies should be compelled to provide sufficient room to each third class passengers as they did on the steamers.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said the third class passengers here got no comforts at all, but all the discomforts. He thought Mr. Jamnadas had not exaggerated their sufferings. They were treated like criminals, and their only reception they get was kicks. The increase on the metre gauge had already taken place, and the notification was already published. Therefore they should not wait now.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they all agreed with that resolution, but Government might ask them for their reasons. He hoped that for the sake of the reputation of the Corporation, they would not rely on some of the facts placed before them. He did not accept Mr. Jamnadas' statement that travelling third class in England was as comfortable after the war as before it.

Some members:—No, no; that is not what he said!

Mr. Cowasji, continuing, said the trains in England were as crowded now as in India. They had there what were called strap-hangers. It would be unfair to the third class passengers to raise the fare because their economic condition did not permit of that being done.

Mr. Jamnadas said Mr. Cowasji had not correctly stated what he had said.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

HUNTER REPORT.

MORE PROTEST MEETINGS IN GUJRAT

During the course of this last week Public Meeting were held at Ramol and Vaghaldhara to protest against the Hunter Report, and resolutions were passed to support the recommendations made by the Congress Sub-Committee.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT CONCEICAS

The death of Mr. Robert Conceicas which occurred in the small hours of Wednesday at his residence in DeMonte Street Bandra, and which came as a sad surprise removes from Bandra one of its most familiar figures which will be painfully missed by a wide circle of friends and relative.

Seldom has a more largely attended funeral been witnessed in Bandra than that of the deceased which in itself was an eloquent testimony to his popularity, and the general esteem in which he was held. He leaves behind him his widow his son Captain Fidelic Conceicas, I.M.S., and a home blessed with a troop of pretty grand-children who were to the deceased the greatest joy of his life.

SUBJECTS OF INDIAN STATES.

ELIGIBLE TO VOTE FOR COUNCIL.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

In view of the representations widely made and of the expressions of public opinion in regard to the exclusion of subjects of Indian States from the Franchise, his Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that Rulers and subjects of Indian States who are otherwise qualified under the Electoral Rules should be eligible as voters for the Bombay Legislative Council under Rule 7 (1) and that subjects of Indian States otherwise qualified should be eligible to become members of the Council under Rules 5 (1) and 18 (1.)

Orders have been issued for the preparation of the necessary electoral rolls.

VENUE OF SPECIAL CONGRESS

ATTEMPT TO RECONSIDER DECISION FAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 15.

The Hon. Pandit Gokarannath Misra, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee writes:—A requisition signed by four members of the All-India Congress Committee asking for a special meeting of the Committee in order to reconsider the question of the venue of the ensuing Special Congress, was presented to the President on the 12th instant, with an assurance that sixteen other members would wire their support to the requisition by the 13th instant. Only three more members have so far wired to the President joining the requisitionists. Neither the President nor this office having received any further support to the requisition up to the night of the 15th instant, it is hereby notified that the requisition falls for want of the required support from 20 members under Article 19 of the Constitution of the Congress.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, July 14.—The London County Council has adopted a standing order not to employ aliens except teachers of foreign languages or holders of other special position or those who have served in the British forces.

A message from Tientsin states that the Japanese trade returns for June for show that exports amounted in value to 183 millions sterling, and imports to 218 millions.

London, July, 14.—It is understood that the Moscow Executive disclaims the responsibility for the invasion of Persia, apparently blaming local commanders.

London, July 14.—The proposed National War Memorial designed by Sir Frank Baines will be situated on an island space at Hyde Park Corners involving the shifting of present monuments and surrounding buildings forming a triangular site with an apex towards Piccadilly. The height of central pylon will be 160 feet compared with 145 feet of the Nelson Pillar.

London, July 14.—Clynes has issued a manifesto to gasworkers pointing out that leaders cannot negotiate until the workers return.

London, July 14.—Ottawa.—Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., has formed a new Cabinet. All are members of the old Borden Ministry, except Mr. F. B. McCurdy who assumes a portfolio of the Public Works.

Tokio.—Disorderly scenes followed the House of Representatives' rejection of the Universal Suffrage Bill. Thousands of students attempted to demonstrate against the Government, but were dispersed by the police. A number of collisions occurred between the police and the public, in which many were injured. Three thousand police are guarding the Diet building.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 14.

Recd. at midnight July 15.

The motion in favour of an immediate ballot on the question of the general strike which was rejected by an overwhelming majority at the Special Trade Union Congress, on July 13th, was an addendum by the Locomotive Engineers' Society and not a motion of the Miners' Federation as stated.

REVERSE COUNCILS ALLOTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Application for Reverse Councils to-day was £101,830,000 out of which immediates were £94,760,000 and deferreds £7,070,000. Out of this total £1,000,000 was allotted as follows:—Calcutta £412,000, Bombay £548,000 and Madras £40,000, £1,000,000 will be offered on Thursday next.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd left Poona for Dharwar on Wednesday night in order to declare the Karnataka College of that place open. His Excellency returns to Poona this evening.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Hon. Sir George and Lady Carmichael at dinner at their residence on July 14th.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Captain A. Kenneth MacEwan, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon. Mr. J. A. P. Verney, Aide-de-Camp, left for Dharwar by Special Train on Wednesday evening.

A Calcutta message of July 15 says, the Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains unchanged, being five per cent, percentage 36.39. (A.P.)

SPORTING NEWS.

BANGALORE RACING.

THURSDAY'S EVENTS.

BANGALORE, July 15.

There were seven events to the card of to-day's Gymkhana races. This is the last day of practically the sixth days of Bangalore Races. Warm weather prevailed with dusty winds. There was a large attendance. Seven book-makers did business. The entries were quite good, but eleventh-hour scratchings reduced fields considerably. Especially the one mile race for the Stewards Plate was made a match by five other horses entered for that race not starting. Both Keynote and Reuter had many supporters, but Reuter attracted greater attention and justified the favouritism which was accorded to him. A very exciting finish was witnessed in that race. Generally, the favourities came in to-day, but in the Arabian Plate, considerable surprise was caused by the Silver King who after a keen struggle won. There were not many to fancy the winner at sixes, which was generally offered on him. And even at higher prices he was not wanted. Le Grand was favourite from the start, but was able to come only as the fourth in the race. The following are details:—

ULSOOR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Nagappa's SAMBO (5) 7-10, Ratna Rao. 1
Mr. Abdul Kader's PEARL, 9-0, Syed Mahaboob 2
Mr. Abdul Kader's AHBAD, 7-7, Puran 3

Also ran:—Nazer Shah 8-12.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Pearl, 5 to 4 against Sambho (2), 4 to 1 against Ahbad, 6 to 1 Nazer Shah.

The Race:—Won by 5 lengths, 36 lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—Not taken.

STARTERS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. Crumpbell's REUTER, 8-2, White ... 1
Mr. M. Ali Asker's KEYNOTE, 8-5, Gulam Mohomed 2

Betting:—2 to 1 on Reuter, evens on Keynote.

The Race.—There was a match between Reuter and Keynote, ending in a close and exciting finish. Reuter won by three-quarters lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 1 sec.

GRAND STAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas' WHITE BELL, 9-0, Mr. Tymons 1
Mr. W. J. Soutar's CADDY, 8-0, Syed Mahomed 2
Mr. W. J. Soutar's MINT PARK, 8-12, Razak 3

Betting:—4 to 1 on White Bell, 4 to 1 against Caddy, 6 to 1 against Mint Park.

The Race.—The favourite came in easily by ten lengths.

Time:—1 min. 21 secs.

FARM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Maharajaha Sahib of Patialia's CHERSON BILL, 8-2, Wazir 1
Lt.-Col. B. Chamraj Urs' BARMAN, 7-0, Ranga Rao 2
Mr. M. Goculdas' ARTISTS MODEL, 7-10, Ponsuri 3

Also ran:—Victrix 7-10, N. C. O. 7-7, Criadelo 7-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Cherson Bill, 3 to 2 against Barman, 3 to 1 against N. C. O., 6 to 1 against the rest.

The Race:—Won by four lengths, 1½ lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

CUBBON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lt.-Col. B. Chamraj Urs' Q. L., 8-7, Gulam Mohamed 1
Mr. J. Cromwell's ST. TWIST, 7-0, White .. 2
Lt.-Col. B. Chamraj Urs' LUTFIA, 8-7, Ranga Rao 3

Also ran:—Nellie 7-4, Biddy 8-3.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Q. L., 2 to 1 against Lutfia, 4 to 1 against St. Twist, 6 to 1 against the rest.

The Race:—Q. L. led from the start, and near the winning post St. Twist made a strenuous bid for the first place, but the favourite won by one and a half lengths, 2½ lengths separating the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 26 secs.

ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. S. Saith's SILVER KING, 8-0, Syed Mohamed 1
H. H. Yuvarajha of Mysore's LONGBOAT, 9-0, Melang 2
Mr. E. I. Winnall's CANADA, 9-0, Major Warden 3

Also ran:—Le Grand 8-7, Mitigation 8-12, Moonlight 7-9.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Le Grand, 4 to 1 against Longboat, 2 to 1 against Canada, and Moonlight, 6 to 1 against Mitigation and Silver King.

The Race:—Won by three-fourth lengths, 3½ lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 57 secs.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. F. G. Kennedy's BELLE CHANCE, 10-0, Ranga Rao 1
Risaldar Majdr Harmir Singh's HARAM, 7-7, Puran 2
Capt. Thyagaraja's GOOD LUCK, 8-4, Gulam Mohmed 3

Also ran:—Sir Rupert, 7-7.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Belle Chance, 3 to 1 against Good Luck, 6 to 1 on Sir Rupert, 10 to 1 on Haram.

The Race:—Won five lengths, 1½ lengths between the second and the third.

Time:—1 min. 22 secs.

COUNTRY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 13.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 15.

Notts beat Northampton at Nottingham by an innings and 41 runs.

Yorkshire beat Derby at Derby by an innings and 71 runs.

The match between Warwick and Somerset at Birmingham was drawn.

The match between Lancashire and Essex at Manchester was abandoned.

The Old Etonians beat the Old Harrovians at Lords by 162 runs.

CHALLENGE FOOTBALL SHIELD COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In the second round of Challenge Football Shield Competition, Dalhousie beat B. E. College, Sibpore, by two goals to nil, and in the third round the Black Watch beat Jamalpur by a solitary goal. Neither of the games proved of tournament form.

A CORRECTION.

In Wednesday's issue of our paper in the report under the heading "Alleged defamation by Parsi Lady" there is a misprint. The first question accused No. 1 Munchershaw D. B. Wadia asked in cross-examining Miss Lily Paul the complainant was "Where was the agreement relating to maintenance signed by the deceased Dorabji?" and not as printed by mistake: "I do not wish to have any referring to maintenance signed by the deceased Dorabji."

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 16, 1920.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

There is one significant feature in the political canvas of the world to-day which must strike the most purblind among the opponents of Labour and that is the rising giant known in ordinary parlance as the Working Man. Students of political constitutions will recognise the inevitableness of the advent of Labour. The helots of ancient history; the peasants who were chained to the soil in medieval times; the industrial slaves of the nineteenth century have a common ancestry. But by degrees the manacles that bound them have been cast off, through the long maze of centuries, until to-day Labour is begining to enter into its rightful heritage. Nevertheless, although individual liberty has been increasingly achieved, the organisation of Labour with a view to achieving corporate liberty is a matter of recent growth. It is not so long ago that in England there were actual laws making it a criminal offence for workmen to combine into associations for the mutual protection of their interests—laws which were not finally abolished until the year 1876. In Germany Trades Unions did not come into existence until 1868 and in France the penal restrictions imposed upon workmen were not finally removed until 1864. We may congratulate ourselves in India that we are only fifty years behind Europe although through no fault of ours we have the reputation of being at least 500 years behind the times in many other directions. For years past zealous workers have been endeavouring to obtain formal recognition of unions of Indian employees and have been fighting against not only the opposition of the masters but also the apathy of the workmen themselves in fostering a spirit of unionism. Again it is true that the industrial organisation of the workers of India as of those of other nations goes hand in hand with the industrial development of the whole country and it is due, in no small measure, to the action of those who destroyed the country's manufactures and forced the people to become mainly a nation of agriculturalists and producers of raw materials, that the success achieved until recently has been a success of little consequence. But in spite of the scandalous conditions of labour prevailing in India; in spite of the enforced illiteracy of her people; in spite of discouragement and disillusionment from bureaucrats and employers, the workers, having braved all difficulties, have succeeded, in many places, in establishing their right to corporate representation. There can be no strength in Labour unless it is the strength of Unionism, encouraging a spirit of brotherhood amongst the employees and a united front against their employers where the interests of the workers are vitally affected.

Practically every difficulty confronting Labour in the West is facing to-day the industrial workers of India—and facing them with a severity unknown to the Unionists of other civilised countries. It is not generally known that by law the working hours of the factory "hands" are fixed at twelve; that an average miner gets in these days of high prices seven annas a day for his arduous and dangerous work; that, as a result of bad housing, of bad feeding and over-working, the average of age-limit of an Indian is not more than 23 years. Side by side with these conditions we see the industries—which are, except in Bombay, largely in foreign control—swelling their profits, amounting, in some cases, to five hundred per cent. per annum. Is there not food enough for the workers to ruminate over so that they may take heed of their lives which are being thus ground under foot? The only way out of their difficulties lies in the workers closing their ranks against the massed forces of Capital and the vested interests. Organisation is the basis of modern civilisation, organisation is the guarantee of the recognition and preservation of the workers' rights. The workers of the West have achieved a matchless position of solidarity not through shewing a fissiparous tendency in their ranks but through coalescing their forces into what is now known in England as a Trade Union Congress and in America as the Labour Federation. We welcome most heartily the move made by the workers and supporters of Labour in Bombay in calling the first All-India Trade Union Congress to be held shortly. This is a symbol of unity and of foresight, because in every country in the world Labour has become a force which no statesman can afford to ignore, but in India alone Labour is a force which many employers and bureaucrats have learnt to treat with unmerited indifference, if not contempt. It is time, therefore, the united voice of the toiling masses of India spoke out boldly with a resonance which none should mistake.

The forthcoming Trade Union Congress will have to deal with all the questions raised at the Washington session of the International Labour Conference and especially with regard to the representation of Labour at the Conference: with housing; hours of work; employment of women and children, unemployment insurance; workmen's compensation, wages, and general conditions of Labour. The Central Executive Committee of the Congress should not mince matters of such vital importance. It must also not ignore a question that will assume growing importance in days to come—namely, due representation of the workers in the control of the industry. We are glad in this connection to note that the Government of India have been considering the possibility of establishing a Works Committee in Government factories. To refer only to one out of the questions that must engage the attention of the Congress it is a scandal, for instance, that in a civilised country children of tender age should be allowed to work in factories for six hours a day or even for six minutes. In a draft letter dated May 11 the Government of India think that it is good for a child of 9 to obtain "a certain class of training" by working in a factory. The unthinking individual, who is responsible for this statement, we are quite sure, would not like to see his own child put to work under similar circumstances. Nor has the Social Service League any right to recommend, among a few valuable suggestions it has put before the Government, that an 8 hours' day should be established for children between the ages of 14 and 16 or a 5 hours' day for those of lesser age. Let us see to it that the children at least remain inviolable. Apart, therefore, from particular matters of great moment affecting the general welfare of the working classes, the Central Executive Committee should charge itself with organising (with a view to centralisation), the whole Labour Movement in India. British Labour made the mistake of organising according to each Craft—with the result that after nearly a century, Trade Union leaders are only now realising the necessity of widening the scope of the Triple Alliance of Miners, Railwaymen and Transport Workers, by establishing a General Staff of Labour. There is no reason why Indian Labour should not organise according to Industry instead of Craft and start immediately with a General Staff of Indian Labour. We are convinced that the future lies with the workers but they must choose their leaders wisely, their method with scrupulous prescience and their programme with careful discrimination. Neither the ignorance of the detractors of Labour nor the selfishness of its oppressors can avail them to prevent the labouring classes of India from gaining the life which is their due as the inheritors of a great tradition and of a world-famed civilisation.

GREEK INHUMANITY.

Greece has been given "a free hand" in dealing with the Turkish Nationalists and the special cable which we published yesterday from our Paris correspondent shows how brutally she, true to her Smyrna record, is carrying out the mandate. The Allies could not have selected a more hated and hateful foe to fight the Turkish Nationalists. According to the "Morning Post" correspondent the Greeks, after the fall of Balikesari, put to death 15,000 troops of the defeated Turkish Army. This was done on the ground that the Kemalist troops do not constitute a regular army and by international law are bandits liable to death. We do not care to know what the international law on the subject is, but it is an outrage on all ideas of humanity and decency that the Nationalists' troops, whose crime is that they are defending their own country against aggressors and fighting for their national existence, should even be regarded as bandits, let alone being shot in cold-blood as such. It is true that the Turkish Government has proclaimed the Nationalist Army as a rebel army. But will the conscience of the civilised world, which alone is the sanction of all international law recognise the authority and genuineness of this proclamation by a Sultan who is a prisoner in his own Capital and whose Government has lost its own title as Government by the mere fact that the majority of the Turkish people are in revolt against it? Further, does the conscience of the world reconcile itself with the iniquity of the Treaty against the signature and enforcement of which the Turkish Nationalists are fighting? If the victorious Allies cannot recognise the grim tragedy of the fact that the Turkish Nationalists are now fighting for the principle of nationality and self-determination which was at stake in the war, let them, at least, fight the Nationalists according to laws of civilised warfare. If they have thrown to the winds all their professions about liberty, nationality and self-determination, are they deaf to the voice of humanity of which even the "unspeakable" Turk has a share which makes him now fight for his hearth and home? We are glad to know that the Indian Khilafat Delegation are sending an urgent and emphatic protest to the Powers at Spa "against Greece's inhuman and barbarous violation of the recognised laws of war and of the British Government's assurance to treat the Turkish Naionalists as regular combatants under the International law." The British Government at least owe to their own reputation as well as to the Moslem subjects of His Majesty at once to condemn the Greek outrage and take steps against its repetition.

Notes of the Day.

Punjab Debate—More News.

The special cable to "The Independent" which we reproduce elsewhere lights up a few dark corners in the House of Commons debate on the Punjab tragedy. In the first place Mr. Montagu has definitely declared that he refuses to add to or subtract from the Despatch. Secondly Mr. Churchill in a splendid mood reminiscent of his Liberal days says that "the least severe of three courses open had been taken against Dyer. He himself favoured severe action." The Dyer talk of facing a revolutionary army was ridiculous so also was any talk of the recurrence of the Mutiny. Thirdly Mr. Asquith made it clear that the slaughter occurred after two tranquil days. Fourthly Mr. Bonar Law threw his colleagues over and attacked Mr. Asquith by denying that Dyer fired after tranquil days,—"on the contrary rebels were in command at Amritsar." Lastly Labour, led by Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. Clynes and Mr. Spoor, hoped that the pro-Dyer "sentiment expressed in the House would not be taken in India as indicating British feeling. Millions of Labourites were whole-heartedly anxious to secure to Indians justice." It is needless to comment on what we now learn for the first time as a result of the gross failure on the part of Reuter to treat the debate as its importance deserved that it should be treated. The fresh light thrown on it gives it a definitive character and the conclusion faces us that although Parliament failed us the heart of Labour is with us in our fight for freedom and justice. Those who have applauded Mr. Montagu for his splendid speech should compare his utterance with that of a reactionary like Mr. Churchill. They will find in the comparison no consolation. If Parliament has failed, so has the Secretary of State who refused "to add to or subtract from his Despatch"! This was Mr. Montagu's idea of justice and the sum-total of his fine peroration. Words, words, words!

Mesopotamia.

The latest reports regarding the situation in Mesopotamia will not help to dispel the apprehensions entertained even in responsible circles that the path before Great Britain in that country will not prove a bed of roses, but rather one more than usually thorny. As the special cable from our London correspondent stated yesterday, the Arabs are reported to have succeeded in cutting the Basra-Baghdad railway and isolating the latter city. There need be no anxiety, of course, that Baghdad is faced with any serious menace to itself, for the garrison there is more than sufficient not only for the city's defence, but also for offensive operations round about. But that the Arabs should have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the troops or overcoming their resistance, even temporarily, shows that, in spite of the fact that there is to-day in Mesopotamia one British-Indian soldier for every eight Mesopotamian inhabitants and that there is an efficient aerial service, the present resources at the command of the Power in occupation of the country are inadequate to deal with the situation. The population of Mesopotamia numbering only about 2,000,000, and addicted to nomadic habits, is scattered over vast stretches of country, which renders their control not an easy matter.

A Risky Enterprise.

Major-General Seeley warned the Cabinet last month that the present War Office policy in Mesopotamia, in the opinion of many of Britain's ablest administrators, was a madness. Mr. Asquith also condemned in the most unequivocal terms the Mesopotamian adventure and urged at least a partial withdrawal from that country. Only to Mr. Lloyd George, whose vision is fired with the prospects of "oil" and of adding lustre to the glory of the British Empire, the future, even the immediate future, is all bright and clear. But is it safe for the British nation, which will have to pay through its nose, as the saying goes, in case of failure of the enterprise, to put its trust in Mr. Lloyd George's statesmanship—and "d—n the consequences!" The British tax-payers must be convinced, before approving of the "mandate" which Mr. Lloyd George has secured for them, that there can be an early reconciliation of the Arabs to British rule. Is there really such a prospect of reconciliation? The reports of repeated risings, however isolated, are hardly calculated to disarm the suspicion that such reconciliation will not be easily attained.

East Africa.

Tuesday's public meeting has made it clear that no solution of the East African Indian problem will prove satisfactory which does not recognise the equality of status, civil as well as political, of Indians in comparison with those of the European settlers there. We were told the other day that the Indian question has been left unsettled in the new constitution which has been conferred on the Protectorate. Apparently the game of the Whites is to shut out Indians from, or at least keep them merely as hewers of wood and drawers of water for them in, the new "Colony" which they have succeeded in carving out of the uplands of the B. E. Protectorate and to confine the Indians to the lowlands which will remain a mere Protectorate. The Whites, no doubt, will contend that under its new status, the Kenia "Colony" will be within its rights in barring its door to any "undesirables" it may deem proper to keep out, in the same way as other self-governing Colonies and Dominions of the Empire do. But the dodge is too "thin" to deceive or baulk Indians in their struggle to secure a recognition of their just rights. The Viceroy's pledge to our countrymen is in unmistakable terms: Indians must be accorded an absolutely equal status in Protectorates and Kenia can no more become a "Colony" by any clever device than India can become a "European Colony." If His Majesty's Government or any Government acknowledging allegiance to the British Flag and the Crown, are prepared to disown and dishonour the solemn pledge given by His Majesty's representative in this country, let Indians be plainly told so, so that they may learn to appraise at their true worth the pledges of British statesmen. But pledges or no pledges, India, in her own inalienable right, is determined to fight for her dues in all parts of the Empire, whether "Colonies" or "Protectorates."

Fiji.

Regarding our countrymen in Fiji, it is difficult to understand why the Government of India are persisting in maintaining a sphinx-like silence over the disturbances of February last. They have had plenty of time to make their enquiries and ascertain the truth from impartial sources. What is the information they possess regarding the origin of, and sequel to, these disturbances? As Mr. Gandhi stated at the meeting, there is every reason to fear that there has been a re-enactment of the Jallianwalla Baug tragedy in Fiji. Are the Government of India afraid that a fresh disclosure of the ugly manifestations of British "imperialism" in another quarter of the Empire would not be quite welcome at this juncture? But only an exposure to the light of day can cure the malady and the Empire and the nation will be none the worse for such an ordeal. Indeed, it will help to rid the nation of the ignoble ideals which are cherished by some sections of it. The Government of India have a duty to discharge to this country and ought to place all the facts within their knowledge at the disposal of the latter, so that proper steps might be taken to safeguard our countrymen against a repetition of such barbarities as were perpetrated against them in Fiji. Their silence, in the face of the gruesome details of the Fiji tragedy, that have been trickling in, is likely to be misconstrued into apathy, if not something worse, having regard to their attitude in connection with the Punjab. The facts should no longer be withheld from the public, who have a right to know what treatment is being meted out to their countrymen abroad and what protection their Government have been affording them in their sufferings.

Wanted—A Public Declaration.

The public meeting has also urged the cancellation of the unjust order of deportation served on Dr. and Mrs. Manilal and the necessity of providing facilities for the transport of those Indians in Fiji who are anxious to return to their mother-country. We hope the Government of India have been moving in the matter, but a public assurance to that effect would be welcome. As we have repeatedly remarked, the problem of the future of our countrymen in all parts of the Empire is becoming more and more acute and complicated and the menaces to their status as free citizens of the Empire more and more serious. As Mr. Andrews pointed out, the racial outlook of Britishers in almost every British Colony stands in danger of getting hopelessly perverted through the conceit born of the triumph of British might in the last war. Everywhere the nation appears to be "drunk with the spirit of war", as one of the Labour members put it, in the course of the debate on Mesopotamia last month. India has to fight against this sinister spirit, both here and abroad, so as to assert her own inalienable right to live. The rocks ahead ought only to make the nation gird up its loins and strain every nerve to brave the future.

Germany.

The Spa Conference does not present the spectacle of iron-willed omniscient statesmen of the Allies demanding the fulfilment of every letter dictated to Germany,—but rather of men faced with the apparent bankruptcy of their foes attempting to obtain as much as the bankrupt can pay irrespective of consequences. Germany is now offering 50 milliards of marks in gold spread over fifty years, out of which sum twenty milliards are to be paid for the reconstruction of devastated regions—but paid only in kind. No one believes that it will take fifty years to bring new governments into power in Europe pledged to revise the peace treaty—and Germany realises quite well that it is up to her to pay slowly whatever she can pay or face revolution and a monarchist reaction. The meaning of Spa as of Hythe, Boulogne, and San Remo, is that Germany must be made to work for the Allies. An indemnity, whether in kind or in money, is a direct tribute not to the Allied nations, but to Allied capitalists.

Can Germany Pay?

It is, of course, a different question whether Germany can pay anything. The plain fact is that she cannot pay what is demanded of her—neither in fifty years nor in five hundred. Here is a great Empire lying lower now than any third-rate Power. But no one seems to be able to draw the logical conclusion from the fate that has befallen Germany. Is there a single French militarist or statesman now assembled at Spa, who is conscious of the way in which the greatest Empires in history have ended? One of the most remarkable features of the Russian Revolution has been the astounding eclipse of all the great men who used to adorn "The Times" personal columns in the days of the Czarist regime. And the Russian Revolution was the result of an economic disaster, such as might face Germany if she is driven into a financial morass too far. With such a change in Government all social values change radically. French politicians and generals and their kindred of all nations seem to rely on an eternity of power. If they are wise they will not force Germany into the embarrassments which Russia had to face because their repercussion will affect all Europe. Germany cannot pay and it remains to be seen whether the Spa politicians have realised this fact.

"New India" and a New Order.

"New India" wishes to found a new order: "The Order of the Sons of Gloom"—in continuation no doubt of the numerous orders ranging from that of the East to that of The Star; it accuses us of taking a non-constructive, negative view of life—whatever that may mean. If it is the opposite of gloom to pretend that the Indian world is bright with sunshine; that Europe is a haven of peace; that Allied Statesmen are Nestors, Platos and George Washingtons; that England has done full justice to the Punjab—in short that World-diplomacy and Imperialism are anything but hypocritical, cruel and ugly—then we certainly yield the palm to our contemporary. The business of such an idealist is to shut his eyes to the ugliness of events. The business of those who are aware that their homes are afire and bandits at their doors is to remain vigilant. Swift once described an idealist as a man with one eye turned heavewards and the other inwards. Perhaps Swift had in his mind the writer who is capable for instance of suggesting, in the light of recent events, "that the atmosphere has lightened in England and there is every prospect that we shall have not only justice done on the military offenders but on those yet more culpable. . . ." We suggest to our contemporary that it should found an order of Swift's Myopic Idealists who are indeed a fraternity of incurables.

The Freedom of Press.

Mr. Mumtaz Husain, Editor, "Oudh Punch", Lucknow, writes to us to say that a security of 500 rupees has been demanded of him by the authorities. "Do not think that I am afraid of securities, but that which breaks my heart is the dumb attitude of the officials. They hesitate to name the objectionable articles." Nothing could be more outrageous than a profession of liberalism on the one hand and the practice of absolutism on the other—an attitude which seems to characterise the upholders of the numerous arbitrary laws imposed upon India. We would like to witness the withdrawal of every vestige of absolutism from the laws of this country. We see no justification whatsoever for the manner in which action has been taken against the "Oudh Punch"; and we think the time has arrived when every well-wisher of the Freedom of Press should raise his voice unmistakably against further encroachments of its liberty.

INDIAN LABOUR MUST ORGANISE.

BRITISH SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT.

MESSAGES FROM LABOUR LEADERS

We publish below messages addressed to In dian Labour from some leaders of Labour Movement in England, fully sympathising with andencouraging the movement for Trade Unionism in India. The messages are from Messrs. Ben Spoor, M.P., G. H. D. Cole, the most distinguished writer on Labour questions, Robert Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation, Frank Hodge, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, and Robert Williams, Secretary of the National Transport Workers' Federation:—

MR. BEN SPOOR.

I am obliged for yours of the 30th ultimo and am interested to know of your intention to initiate and organise Trade Unions in India. You are quite right in saying ours "is indeed a common fight," for economic law operates in precisely the same way in your country as it does here. And in the big changes that are coming in the organisation of industry—changes that will surely involve the complete overthrow of the system of Capitalism as we know it—India and the rest of the Empire must travel together. Of course, like us, you will have difficulties peculiar to the country, but the same spirit will conquer in both cases. Moreover in India you appear to have a genius for democratic sentiment and practice, so the transition should come naturally. You ask for a message to your people. Tell them to profit by the mistakes of the West, tell them we had to fight for freedom and they must do the same. Above all tell them the workers of Britain are with them heart and soul in every effort they make to secure that real liberty without which there is no life. We have not only to engage in a common fight—ours is a common destiny. We work for the day when Britisher and Indian will give place to "Human" when, with the rest of the race we will be one family. A spiritual ideal alone can inspire us and your land with its wonderful traditions of spiritual insight, with its unmatched hold on the profound truths of being, will make a contribution that the world cannot do without. Like Walt Whitman I believe the world will be held together less by legal and political forms than by "the love of comrades". So, to my Indian comrades, greeting.

Every good wish.

Very sincerely yours,
BEN. C. SPOOR.

G. D. H. COLE.

You ask me for a message to Indian workers. I say this: Indian workers need Trade Unionism, first, to improve the miserable conditions under which they are now compelled to work, and secondly because only by industrial and, serial organisation can the *people* of India place themselves in a position to control the destinies of their own country and establish there a real democracy, or play their part in the world's democratic movement. And I say further, that British working need Indian Trade Unionism, not simply because sweating in India is a menace to British industrial conditions, but because they want to stand shoulder to shoulder with Indian workers in the world struggle against capitalist exploitation.

Therefore, for the sake of India, of this country and of the peoples of the world, I wish you good speed in your task of organising the workers of India for serial and economic freedom.

Yours sincerely,
G. D. H. COLE.

MR. ROBERT SMILLE.

Your letter of 30th ultimo has been forwarded to me here but I am not very sure what message I can give you.

I wish to send hearty greetings to the exploited workers of India and to appeal to them to organise industrially as well as politically if they desire to improve their position as wage-earners. The workers in every part of the world are seeking for and determined to secure a higher standard of life, and this can only be secured by working together in harmony each for all, and all for each. I desire to see our fellow workers in India organised for their own sakes in order that they may improve their conditions, but I have another reason. Capitalism has no country and no soul. It uses the labour of low paid unorganised workers to compete with the labour in countries where combination has improved the workers' standard of life, in order to reduce that standard and this makes it of the greatest importance to the workers of Britain that India's labour should be organised and a far higher standard of life secured.

We will watch with deep interest the efforts of our fellow workers in India to secure a decent standard of life. The way will be difficult but success is sure if they work to deserve it.

I am,
Yours very truly,
ROBERT SMILLE.

MR. FRANK HODGE.

I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and would be glad if you will convey the following message to the Indian workers:—

"The Trade Unionists of Britain wish their fellow workers in India the greatest possible success in their efforts towards working class emancipation. They feel that as our capitalists have largely assisted in fastening the chains around the necks of the Indian workers, they are under a great moral obligation to assist them in throwing off the chains to the same extent as we desire to be free from capitalist domination, which still weighs heavily upon the workers in this country. "Whatever obstacles the Indian workers will have to face, and they will be many, their comrades in Britain will do all they can, politically, financially, and morally, to assist them in overcoming all difficulties.

"With best wishes for the success of your work.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK HODGE."

MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS.

I am more than pleased to know that you contemplate a comprehensive organising campaign upon your return to India. I am glad, moreover, that you purpose working with the existing organisations although, of course, I can quite understand they are not based upon identical lines with our Trade Union combinations in Western Europe. However, it is necessary that all who desire to further the cause of human labour should proceed immediately upon the lines dictated to them by national, geographical, and industrial circumstances.

The Conference at Washington which was to revolutionise labour conditions was only a Conference of delegates of capitalism and the wages system. Labour must look to its own self, its adherents, and well-wishers for its emancipation. It is a scandal that those charged with representing the various interests of labour should have allowed the East, in the countries of India and Japan, to escape the provisions of the attempt to humanise labour conditions. I wish it were possible to build up an international working-class combination which would compel the so-called League of Nations to pale into insignificance.

Speed on with your work, your cause is one which must ultimately prevail. I feel sure that the discerning minds amongst British workpeople are heartily and entirely in sympathy with the age-long aims and aspirations of the Indian workpeople, not only to free themselves from British military and Imperialist domination, but from capitalism and wage slavery whatever its Creed or colour or geographical conditions.

Believe me,
Yours sincerely,
ROBERT WILLIAMS.

POLES AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

ALLIES' OFFER TO RESTORE PEACE

POLAND RENOUNCES IMPERIALIST POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien's" Spa correspondent states that the Allies have agreed to endeavour to restore peace between Poland and Soviet Russia provided that Poland renounces her Imperialist policy, unconditionally refers all the disputed questions to the Supreme Council, withdraws her troops to a line running from Rovno and Berstlitovsk to a point fifty kilometres south of Przemysl. The Bolshevists will be allowed to advance as far as the line fifty kilometres from the Polish front and if they advance further the Allies will whole-heartedly support Poland. The Peace Conference will be convened in London to which Soviet Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Finland and Esthonia will be invited.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

KOVNO AND LITHUANIA NEGOTIATING AGREEMENT.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

A Warsaw telegram says it is reported from Kovno that Lithuania is negotiating an agreement with the Soviet Government and mobilising several classes. Possibly the Poles will consequently be compelled to withdraw from the region south of the Dvinsk opening a road into East Prussia.

ALLIES AND BOLSHEVISTS.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF FORMER ARMISTICE PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 15.

A telegram from Spa says it is authoritatively asserted that Mr. Lloyd George has received a message from the Bolsheviks accepting the Allied proposals for armistice. The statement lacks confirmation.

AMRITSAR DEBATE IN LORDS POSTPONED.

LORD FINLAY'S NOTICE OF MOTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 15.

The Amritsar debate in the House of Lords has been postponed until July 19th, owing to Lord Curzon's absence at Spa. Lord Finlay has given notice of a motion deploring the conduct of the case of Dyer as unjust to him and establishing a precedent dangerous to the preservation of order in the face of a rebellion.

DEBATE ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

NO TIME BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 15.

Replying to Sir Henry Craik in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he was afraid it was quite impossible to find time before adjournment for discussion of other important questions of the Indian administration.

ARMENIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

REPORTED CONCLUSION OF TREATY.

MINOR ENGAGEMENTS WITH TURKS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 15.

A telegram to "The Times" from Constantinople says small encounters in which British, Indians and Greeks have been engaged have occurred in Alemagh forest district, East of Beikos and North-East of Scutari. Fifty enemy and several deserters from Turkish gendarmerie have been killed. Our losses are insignificant.

The treaty between the Armenian Republic and the Soviet is reported to have been signed on July 1st. But no details of the Treaty have been received. According to Trans-Caucasian papers, Zanzegur region is said to have been handed over to the Armenian Republic by Bolshevist Commissary representing the Soviet republic of Trans-Caucasia.

FUNERAL OF LORD FISHER

STRIKING TRIBUTE PAID IN THE ABBEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 15.

Striking tributes to the memory of Lord Fisher were paid at the funeral ceremony today. The Metropolis has seldom witnessed a more impressive spectacle. Full naval honours were accorded to Lord Fisher and the route to the Abbey was densely crowded with reverent spectators. The coffin was borne on a gun-carriage enveloped in Union Jack and drawn by the bluejackets. Eight Admirals including Lord Jellicoe and Admiral King-Hall acted as pall-bearers. The funeral Service in the Abbey was very simple. The congregation was representative of every phase of national life.

The King and Queen Alexandar were represented.

FRENCH NATIONAL FETE AND REVIEW.

PRESIDENT UNABLE TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 15.

Paris.—M. Deschanel has written to the Minister of War regretting that his health will not permit him to attend the National Fete and Review on July 14th. To-night's papers freely suggest the desirability of handling the Presidential situation.

NEW NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

Sir Frank Barnes is designing a National War Memorial for the Hyde Park Corner consisting of a gigantic pylon and two flanking temples. The style and design will be Egyptian with great gas reliefs symbolical of the efforts of the Empire. The whole design will embody one idea "Sacrifice."

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF BUDDHISM.

PROPOSAL FOR COMPILATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 15.

A telegram from Paris says the joint annual meeting there of the Asiatic Society of Paris, the Royal Asiatic Society and the American Oriental Society has decided to prepare an Encyclopedia of Buddhism.

THEATRE OF THE NEW WAR

Save the region round Smyrna and a strip of the coast line along the Sea of Marmora, the whole of Anatolia, the theatre of the new war, is in the hands of the Turkish Nationalists. The Greek operations are being pushed or eastwards from Smyrna and Southwards from Mudania. The latest report says the Greeks have occupied Brusa. The British are in control of the region round Skutari. The French are operating from the South having landed 12,000 troops at Alexandretta. The Allied objective is of course, the Skutari-Konia—Adana railway.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKISH TREATY.

HARTAL ON 1ST AUGUST.

PRAYERS AND MEETINGS EVERYWHERE.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Non-Cooperation Committee of India, Bombay, has issued thte following instructions:—

Although every effort is being made to secure revision of the Peace Terms. It appears to be almost certain that it will not come before the first of August next. The Committee desires to mark the sacred character of a forthcoming demonstration of Non-Cooperation in a fitting manner. It also wishes to gauge the public feeling in the matter. The Committee, therefore, seeks the co-operation of Hindus and other Non-Moslem Communities in making the inauguration a complete success.

(1) The Committee advise full hartal on the first of August. Millhands, however, are requested not to abstain from work, unless they receive permission from their employees, nor should all those abstain who are required, for absolutely necessary day-to-day work, viz., hospital men, sanitary men, and dock labourers. (2) The day should be devoted to prayer. All those, who can, should fast for the day. (3). Meetings should be held all over country not excluding the smallest village at which the following resolution should be adopted with or without speeches.

THE RESOLUTION.

"This meeting held at ——— of the inhabitants records its full sympathy with the movement of the Central Khilafat Committee in order to secure revision of the Turkish Peace Terms, consistently with Muslim sentiment and Islamic Law and approves of Non-Cooperation adopted by the Central Khilafat Comittee to be continued till the Peace Terms are revised. This meeting respectfully urges the Imperial Government in the interest of the Empire which they are supposed to represent to secure a just revision of the Terms which, have been universally condemned as unjust and manifestly in breach of Ministerial declarations." The resolution should be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy with a covering letter requesting him to forward the same to the Imperial Government. Khilafat Committee should be advised of the passing of resolution and its despatch.

MOVEMENT NOT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

N. B.—There should be no processions. Speeches should be restrained. It is expected that the meeting every where will be very largely attended. All police and other Governmental instruitions or regulations should be strictly, and scrupulously, obeyed No meetings should be held where there is any written prohibition. It cannot be too often urged that the whole success of the Movement depend upon perfect peace being observed by the Community and complete obedience being rendered to police instructions in connection with the movement. It should be clearly understood that this is not a movement of Civil Disobedience. What should be done when unreasonable orders are issued interfering with the liberty of the subject will be considered on the merits by the Commitee.

RENOUNCE TITLES.

It is expected that all title holders, honorary Magistrates, Justices of Peace, Members of the Legislative Councils, who feel about this important question affecting the well being of millions of Muslims, and who are in sympathy with the movement will surrender their titles or honorary posts on this day.

GERMAN COAL.

PROPOSAL FOR CONDITIONAL DELIVERY.

BELGIAN PREMIER REPLIES FOR THE ALLIES.

FOCH AND WILSON SUMMONED TO SPA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., July 15.

Spa.—A communique says:—At the Conference Von Simons advanced serious difficulties facing the Government as regards greater coal tonnage, until it had obtained the owners and miners assent to increase in output. He submitted the German proposals for the delivery of fifty-six thousand tons per working day, from next October and sixty-eight thousand per working day from October 1921 conditionally on its being possible to improve the feeding and housing of the workmen. He attributed the fall in the output mainly to the position in Upper Silesia and contended that the Allied coal demands could be better satisfied if the plebiscite there was abandoned and mining agreements with the Poles and the Bohemians substituted.

BELGIAN PREMIER'S PROPOSAL.

The Belgian Premier, M. Delacroix, on behalf of the Allies, expressed deep disappointment, and said that the reply had created a grave situation. He reminded Von Simons that the Reparations Commission had already reduced the treaty provisions as regards coal from three and a quarter million tons to two million four hundred thousand tons monthly and of the Allies' manifest willingness still to hear the German explanations and offers. In view of the German Government's attitude which took into account neither the treaty nor the Reparations Commission's programme and made totally inadequate offers the Conference would be suspended to enable the Allies to examine the situation.

The communique concludes:—Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson have been summoned to Spa for matters of extreme urgency.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

HOW PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 15.

Paris.—A telegram from Spa says that the German Delegation circles state that the German plan for reconstruction proposes payment of the fixed amount of fifty milliards of marks gold in fifty annual payments of which twenty milliards should be devoted to the reconstruction of the devastated regions in the form of payments in kind.

ARABS ATTACK RUMAILA.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT FROM BASRA.

GARRISON STILL HOLDING OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 15.

Replying in the House of Commons to Major Ormsby Gore, Mr. Churchill stated that the Arabs on July 2nd attacked the Government buildings at Rumaila on the Euphrates killed an Arab guard and cut the railway. Reinforcements were sent from Basra and a small column, sent out to Rumaila, suffered casualties owing to the cutting of the canal and was unable to reach the town. Further reinforcements were sent from Bagdad and punitive measures were being taken by the troops and the Air Force. The rising appeared to be local in character and was probably due to religious agitation. The immediate cause was the civil authorities' arresting a local Sheikh who had been inciting the tribesmen to rebel. The garrison of Rumaila was still holding out and columns had been sent from Bagdad to assist it.

MESOPOTAMIAN FINANCE.

REVENUE AND EXPENSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 15.

Replying to Mr. Spencer Mr. Bonar Law said it appeared that the total revenue collected in Mesopotamia from the date of occupation till the end of the financial year 1919-20, approximated roughly seven millions sterling, calculating the rupee at sixteen pence. A sum roughly approximating six millions had gone to meet the ordinary expenses of administering the country.

PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GOES TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 15.

The Persian Foreign Minister has gone to Paris en route to Switzerland. He intends to remain in Europe till Autumn when he will return to Persia.

COUNCILS ELECTIONS.

Mr. Haribhai Gopalni Desai of Bhadeli (Bulsar) is standing as a candidate for the two sets of Surat Rural District.

Mr. Ramchandrarao Santuram Asavle, Secretary, All-India Maratha League, is a candidate for the reserved seat for Bombay.

SYDENHAM TO DYER'S RESCUE!!

A CHAMPION OF LOYAL INDIANS

DEPLORES ARMY COUNCIL'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 15.

Lord Sydenham in a letter to "The Times" deplores the decision of the Army Council with regard to General Dyer, which he believes will disastrously affect the interests of all loyal Indians. He points out that throughout the "open rebellion" of last year, the British authorities were assisted by Indians of all classes who well knew that they were subjecting themselves to persecution by a faction responsible for all the lives lost in the Punjab and elsewhere. Now that General Dyer has been made a scapegoat for the errors of the politicians which cost tens of thousands of lives will Indians stand by a handful of the English in India and defend the Government in the far more difficult times ahead?

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., July 15.

The "London Gazette" announces the following awards for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field.

The M. C. is conferred upon Ressaidar Laurasis Khan, 10th Lancers, Lieut. Robert Marcombe and Captains C. B. Russell and G. A. Farwell. There are a number of awards for the officers of the Royal Air Force for distinguished services, including the C. B. E., for Squadron Leader F. F. Minchin, India; and the O. B. E. for Squadron Leader W. R. Bruce, India, and Flight-Lieut. H. A. Tweedie, India. Air Force Cross is conferred upon Lieut. W. C. Gee.

The King of the Hellenes has conferred the Greek Military Medal, Third Class on Captain W. B. Walmesley.

INTERNATIONAL FEDRATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

LORD GREY ON UNIVERSITY INFLUENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 15.

The representatives of Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and other countries are attending the conference of the International Federation of University Women in London. Lord Grey addressing the preliminary gathering said that the only sure basis for peace was international understanding. The universities could do great deal in removing international ignorance.

SINN FEINERS AMBUSH POLICE MOTOR.

TWO CONSTABLES SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 15.

A police motor has been ambushed between Cleghane and Dingle. Two constables were shot dead and the District Inspector and the driver dangerously wounded.

The Sinn Fein Finance Department announcing the impending closing of the Sinn Fein loan says that £295,000 sterling has hitherto been subscribed.

FORESTRY CONFERENCE.

SIR CLAUDE HILL'S PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 15.

At the British Empire Forestry Conference Sir Claude Hill introduced the subject of forestry education and research. There was a general agreement that wherever practicable these should be proceeded with side by side both in various portions of the Empire and centrally in Great Britain. The proposal found support that central research for the Empire for investigation of the fundamental problems of forestry should be conducted in Great Britain and emphasis was laid on the desirability of providing such post-graduate study, training and specialised tuition as were demanded by the needs of the Empire.

In order to meet the requirements of the parts of the Empire which have no University training in the higher branches of forestry, it was considered that some central institute would be a suitable training centre.

The question of collecting and exchanging seed between different parts of the Empire was discussed and the importance of co-operation emphasised.

CORPORATION TAX.

PASSED IN COMMONS' COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

In the House of Commons the Corporation Tax was made the subject of a prolonged debate in the Committee and was much criticised finally being carried by only 145 votes to 99.

THE "DYER DEBATE."

UPROARIOUS DEMONSTRATIONS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S GRAVE WARNING

A special cable to "The Independent" dated London July 9 says:—

During the greater part of the Hunter Debate the House was full and the galleries crowded with many distinguished Indians and Anglo-Indians. I sat next to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer. Throughout the debate General Dyer sat impassive, but Sir Michael O'Dwyer's face so mirrored his emotions, that if I had not heard anything, I would have known that the debate was on the whole satisfactory to him.

MR. MONTAGU.

Mr. Montagu opened the debate in a House, distinctly hostile, Members friendly to Dyer crowded several Opposition benches and the lower gangway. There were also many Dyerites on the Government benches.

Mr. Montagu said a gallant record cannot save Dyer when he frankly employed terroristic methods. The British must choose whether Indians will be subjected to racial humiliations, frightfulness, or their goodwill and co-operation be secured, and they be allowed to become complete and free partners in the Commonwealth.

The Act (Reform) passed would be useless if domination be permitted and the sword be used with increasing severity. If India life was not held equally sacred, if Indians were denied individual liberty, antagonised and terrorised, Britons and Indians together will rise and terminate British rule in India. While refusing to add or subtract from the Despatch, Mr. Montagu declared that any obsolete ordinance or law infringing in India the principles of British liberty must be revised.

Throughout the speech there were hostile demonstrations.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson talked like a criminal lawyer addressing the Jury, pleaded for the gallant officer with 34 years' unblemished record, who had been denied a fair hearing, whose action was endorsed by superior officers, and who was even thanked by the native community; he should not be broken at the will of arm chair politicians in Downing Street, who were not on the spot and could have no conception of the peril threatening British Rule. Dyer probably saved India from the most bloody mutiny. If Dyer committed an error of judgment, it was committed in perfect good faith. Dyer may be censured but not punished. Sir Edward Carson was proud because Sir Michael O'Dwyer was a fellow Irishman. The speech was frequently applauded. There were also some interruptions.

MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Churchill told the House that the least severe of the three courses open had been taken against Dyer. He himself favoured severe action. He indicated his disapproval of the virtual condonation of Dyer's deed by certain of his superiors in India. Dyer had contravened the most obvious canon. The crowd not attacking, not armed with lethal weapons, was subjected to firing without notice and until ammunition only sufficient for protecting the force remained. General Dyer's talk of facing a revolutionary army was rediculous, and his action monstrous. The development of communications and military development make the talk of the recurrence of the Mutiny ridiculous. India cannot be ruled by physical force alone. Co-opteration of the intelligent and gifted people of India must be secured. If complete break-down of relations, as in Egypt, occured in India, it would constitute a most melancholy event. Every effort must be made to bind together Britons and Indians.

Mr. Churchill's statement though occasionally interupted had a pacifying effect

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith in a short speech declared that the slaughter occurred after two tranquil days. He castigated the Civil Authority for abdicating their authority; but for such abdication many Indian lives would not have been taken and Britain's record may not have been tarnished by the greatest outrage in the Empire's annals. He asked his followers to support the Government.

MR. BEN SPOOR.

Mr. Ben Spoor speaking for Labour hoped that the pro-Dyer sentiment expressed in the House would not be taken in India as indicating British feeling. Millions of Labourites were whole-heartedly anxious to secure to Indians justice. He insisted upon the recall of the Viceroy, the impeachment of O'Dwyer, public trial in Britain of all the officials implicated, immediate repeal of repressive legislation, guarantee in the future to Indians equality of rights. Non-co-operation in India can be stopped only by eliminating the prohistoric outlook which persists in a strange vanity of race dominance in India. Sir Michael O'Dwyer suggested the use of aeroplanes—and provoked the educated community and the Viceroy gave him his *carte blanche*. Efforts were made to check the censure on the Viceroy, but Mr. Spoor managed to emphasise the responsibility of the Central Government.

GENERAL WESTON.

General Sir Hunter Weston, who had served with Indian troops, asked the House not to approve frightfulness, nor assail the Army Council.

SIR JOYNSON HICKS.

Sir Joynson Hicks contended that Mr. Montagu was rousing racial prejudice. He said Dyer did right and 80 per cent. civilians and 90 per cent. Europeans in India backed him Real letters from British women claiming that Dyer had saved the situation protested that the outbreak was anti-British and anti-Christian. He made insinuations against Doctor Bashir, contended that Dyer was thanked by thousands of baptized Sikhs and was beloved by Sikhs. He said that Dyer and O'Dwyer authorised him to contradict the statements regarding the maltreatment of Indian women made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the recent Kingsway Hall meeting. He also spoke slurringly of Mr. Patel, Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Horniman. The British holding up the flag in India, must be trusted and supported.

MR. BENNETT.

Mr. Bennett drew a graphic picture of Martial Law horrors and humiliations. He said such blunders and oppression provide infinite materials for the "Hymn of Hate" against England. He criticised O'Dwyer's recruiting methods and the methods of raising War Loan. He said if the British ever lose India the Dyerites would be responsible, and counselled the House to make it worth while for Indians to remain in the Empire.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SURTEES.

Brigadier-General Surtees defended Dyer. He said that British prestige must be preserved; if a plebiscite were taken to-morrow, India would go against Britain.

MR. PALMER.

Mr. Palmer accused Mr. Montagu of encouraging lawlessness. On the basis of letters and posters he contended that but for General Dyer British women would have been ashamed, and not one man in the garrison left alive.

"The speech sounded like an article in the 'John Bull'" with which Mr. Palmer was connected.

Colonel Young opined that Dyer exceded professional discretion.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD.

Colonel Wedgwood declared that Dyer had hurt England by placing safety above honour. Dyer was a mere instrument. Colonel Wedgwood was not vengeful. The Punjab officials had created a situation imperilling Indo-British relations, India was unarmed; therefore, a military revolution was impossible; but Passive Resistance can create another and bigger Ireland. Speaking for many Liberals and for Labour, he strongly condemned Dyer's deeds, the Martial Law excesses, and O'Dwyer's administration. Parliament should not make reconciliation by Governments like Sir Edward Maclagan and Sir George Lloyd impossible. He said that Mr. Montagu undermined his Reforms in praising Lord Chelmsford and O'Dwyer. He demanded the repeal of repressive legislation, guarantee of freedom for Indians, and insisted that law and order must be placed under legislative control.

MR. GWYNNE.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne supported Dyer, and impugned Mr. Montagu's veracity Mr. Montagu challenged him.

MR. CLYNES.

Mr. Clynes in a short speech protested against Government failing to take steps against repressive methods which provoked Indians. The minimum of reparation demanded remains to be given to Indians.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the policy in the Despatch was the Government's, not merely Mr. Montagu's. He challenged Mr. Asquith's statement that Dyer fired after tranquil days. On the contrary rebels were in command of Amritsar. Dyer had the right to think that he was dealing with an assembly, containing persons who were flouting him. His force was very small, the danger very great but Dyer fired without thinking of the Government's moral responsibility, hence he cannot be shielded.

A HEATED DEBATE.

On the announcement of the results of the unfavourable division, Dyerites vociferously demanded Mr. Montagu's resignation.

The debate was throughout heated; angry taunts were flung across the floor, and demonstrations were frequently uproarious.

A SECOND NOTE.

PRESENTED BY TURKEY TO ALLIES.

REPLY TO BE COMPLETED BY JULY 14.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. at midnight July 15.

Paris.—A correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" at Spa states that Turkey has presented a second peace note to the Allies. Experts who were instructed to reply to the first note have been entrusted with the drawing up of the second reply. It is believed that the reply will be completed by July 14th.

ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT SIGNED AT SPA.

HARMONISING WITH THE SPIRIT OF LEAGUE COVENANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 15.

The League of Nations has published a communication from the Governments of Britain and Japan, dated Spa July 8th, signed by Viscount Chinda and Lord Curzon, stating that the Governments of Britain and Japan have concluded that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of 13th July 1911, though harmonising with the spirit of a Covenant of the League of Nations is not entirely consistent with the letter of the Covenant which both the Governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly jointly inform the League that they recognise the principle that if the said agreement be continued after July 1921 it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with that Covenant.

"AGITATE & AGITATE"

TILL EQUAL STATUS WITH DOMINIONS IS SECURED.

LAJPAT RAI ON GROWING SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 15.

Replying to the address presented at a gathering of five thousand last evening Lala Lajpat Rai said he viewed with satisfaction the spirit of democracy that was in the air in the whole country. Last year's episode had woeful tales to tell. Indian rights were trampled by foreigners and Indian life considered worthless. He appealed to his audience to swear by all that was sacred to agitate and agitate unceasingly till equal status with other dominions was secured. Mr. Montagu in his recent speech in the House of Commons declared "British life is sacred but Indian life is sacred too." Mr. Montagu should have better put it:—"English life is sacred but Indian life is equally sacred."

Let it be known to the Viceroy and the authorities at Home and abroad and the world at large, said Mr. Lajpat Rai, that every inch, every bit of Indian life, be that of the meanest Indian, was as sacred as that of the highest European in this country. British diplomacy nowadays prided in deceiving the world. Pledges of statesmen had no meaning. Turkey was one victim of that. If Mr. Montagu's high-sounding principles to govern India were another diplomatic juggle the sooner India knew it the better. The Archbishop of Simla's letter to the London "Times" told the British public that but for General Dyer's action British women would have been outraged. Indian history spreading over three thousand years was free from such a blemish of dastardly outrage while European history had many instances of it. The Archbishop judged Indian character from the European standpoint and hence his vituperations.

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

MUNIFICENT DONATIONS.

Seth Mulraj Khatau and Seth Tricumdas and Tulsidas Gordhandas Khatau have given a donation of Rs. 2,50,000 (rupees two lakhs and fifty thousand) for a Women's Hostel to be established in connection with the Hindu University and to be named The Khatau Makanji Hostel.

Another donation of Rs. 2,53,000 (rupees two lakhs and fifty-three thousand) has been promised for a hostel by.

	Rs.
Seth Ramnarain Hurnandrai	1,00,000
Seth Soorajmal Hurnandrai ...	51,000
Seth Shantidas Askaran ...	51,000
Seth Mahilal Jugaldas ...	51,000
Total	2,53,000

The Khatau Makanji Hostel will be situated apart from the Hostel for the male students and will be entirely under the management of ladies.

BALLOT ON QUESTION OF STRIKE.

MOTION OF MINERS' FEDERATION REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 13.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 15.

A special Trade Union Congress in Central Hall, Westminster, rejected by overwhelming majority the motion of the Miners' Federation in favour of immediate ballot on the question of a general strike in the event of the Government's refusing to withdraw troops from Ireland.

GASWORKERS' STRIKE ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. at midnight July 15.

Melbourne.—Gasworkers and employers have arrived at compromise.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. at midnight July 15.

Peking.—Except for a skirmish, twenty miles south of Peking, in which Anfu outposts were driven back there has been up to the present no fighting between rival military factions. Tuan Chi Jui's men are not eager to fight, and their morale is bad. Accordingly, the opinion has strongly veered in favour of Chihli General Wupei Fu. Food prices in Peking are soaring, owing to the interruptions of railways interfering with supplies. Diplomats are endeavouring to ensure passage of food-trains.

A COMPROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd at midnight July 15.

Shanghai.—Governors of Kiangsu and Chekiang have reached a compromise. Both the parties have agreed to withdraw from Shanghai-Nanking Railway which is being restored.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSO-POLISH ARMISTICE.

PROPOSED BY BRITISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. Midnight July 15.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law read a telegram sent by the British Government to the Soviet Government on July 11th, proposing an immediate Russo-Polish armistice, by which the Polish Armies shall immediately withdraw to the eastern boundary of Poland, provisionally laid down by the Peace Conference last year, and as soon as possible, thereafter, representatives of Soviet Russia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Finland shall assemble in London, under the auspices of the Peace Conference, with the object of negotiating the final peace between Russia and its neutral states. Representatives from East Galicna are also to be invited to the Conference. Britain would not restrict the representatives of Russia to the Conference, provided they undertook, while in Britain, not to interfere with the politics or internal affairs of the British Empire or indulge in propaganda.

The British Government also proposed a simultaneous armistice between the Soviet forces and General Wrangel on the basis that General Wrangel's forces should immediately retire to Crimea which would be neutral during the armistice and that General Wrangel should be invited to London to discuss the future of his troops and refugees, but he would not be a member of the Conference. The British Government bound itself not to assist Poland for any purpose hostile to Russia, and to take no action itself hostile to Russia.

INTEGRITY OF POLAND.

It was also bound under the Covenant of League of Nations to defend the integrity of Poland, within certain frontiers. If therefore the Soviet Government, despite its repeated declarations, would not be content with the withdrawal of Polish armies from Russia on a condition of mutual armistice, but intended to take an action hostile to Poland, in Poland's own territory, the British Government and its Allies would feel bound to assist Poland to defend its existence with all the means at their disposal.

The Polish Government had declared willingness to make peace with Soviet Russia, and to negotiate an armistice on the above basis, as soon as it was informed that the Soviet also agreed. The British Government would, therefore be glad of a definite reply within a week.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE RELATIONS.

CONDITIONS OF BRITISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. midnight July 15.

Replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law said that a message had been sent by wireless to Moscow with the knowledge and approval of the Allies.

Mr. Bonar Law has issued a memorandum to the House of Commons, containing the conditions under which the Government agree to negotiate the resumption of trade relations with Russia. Each party shall undertake to refrain from official propaganda, the Soviet agreeing to refrain from military action or propaganda in Asia, which the British Government regards as a fundamental condition, preliminary to any trading agreement.

The British proposals are tantamount to a general armistice. All British civilians in Russia shall be released. The Soviet in return for a corresponding undertaking by the Britain, shall recognise the liability to compensation of private citizens for services rendered to the Soviet. Britain desires to leave final determination of claims to a future mutual settlement, but considers it necessary that the Soviet shall make declamation on this point, in order to give necessary confidence to western merchants and manufacturers. Britain agrees to the conditions proposed by the Soviet, regarding commercial facilities, provided they are mutual: Britain does not intedd debarring any Russian on the ground that he is a Communist, provided the Soviet agents comply with the normal conditions governing international intercourse.

KRASSIN RETURNS TO LONDON.

OFFER FROM SOVIET GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. at midnight July 15.

"The Times" states that M. Krassin is returning to London. It is understood that he brings an offer from the Soviet Government to restore the confiscated factories to legal owners, and permit the owner, irrespective of nationality, to return to Russia and start afresh on the condition that the workmen shall be paid by the Soviet which will take half profits. The British holders of forest concessions would be treated in the same way.

"TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER."

WHY TROOPS ARE KEPT IN IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. Midnight July 15.

With regard to the Trade Union Congress resolution, yesterday, in favour of a general strike to compel the withdrawal of troops from Ireland, the Irish Office has issued a statement, emphasising that the sole purpose of the troops in Ireland is to assist the civil power to maintain law and order, and to defend Ireland. They are in no way an Army of Occupation. Military law has not been proclaimed. The mere presence of the troops has been found to act as a check to the campaign of outrage. It has been abundantly proved that the responsible Irish opinion welcomes an intervention of armed forces It is impossible to withdraw the troops and leave the law-abiding majority and peaceful agents of civil government at the mercy of forces of disorder.

HINDENBURG FIRED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. Midnight July 15.

Berlin.—An unknown man yesterday broke into Hindenburg's house and fired at Hindenburg but missed. The assailant escaped.

EMPIRE'S FOREST RESOURCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. Midnight July 15.

The British Empire Forest Conference has unanimously approved as suggested the standardisation and ratifications of forest terminology, throughout the Empire. Mr. Mackay of the Forests Commission of Victoria introduced the subject of the Empire resources and consumption, and presented interesting tabulated statement in this connection. In a discussion on the "Scope for Imperial Development," stress was laid on the fact that United Kingdom and chief timber-using portions of the Empire might take greater proportion of their timber from the Empire than they did during the war; secondly, that to this end commercial survey of timber available in the Empire was the most important and, thirdly, that forest departments should closely cooperate with the trades using timber in planning exploitation of timber supplies, and guaranteeing the quality and species of timbers exported from the Empire.

"FOR SOLACE AND HEALING OF NATIONS."

LORD MAYER'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. Midnight July 15.

The Lord Mayor, appealing on behalf of the Imperial War Relief Fund, to combat disease and distress in war-stricken areas in Europe and Asia, says one million sterling is required immediately. He points out that "for the first time India, Dominions and other possessions of Crown beyond the seas are being invited to make a common cause with the Mother Country in an unselfish campaign for the betterment of humanity." He emphasises the chance now presented to make an arresting demonstration in the name of our united British peoples for the solace and healing of nations.

BRITISH TROOPS IN IRELAND

WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED BY MINERS FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. at midnight July 15.

At to-day's special Trade Union Congress, a resolution by the Miners' Federation demanding withdrawal of British troops from Ireland and cessation of the provision of munitions against Ireland and Russia on a penalty of ballot being held on a general down-tools policy was adopted by 2,760,000 votes to 1,636,000.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATIONS.

PASS OFF QUIETLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. at midnight July 15.

The Orange demonstrations passed off without disorder. Sir E. Garson, in the course of a speech at Belfast, declared that if Government were unable to deal with Sinn Feiners, they should ask somebody else to do so. If the Government were unable to protect Ulster against Sinn Fein then Ulster should take the matter into her own hands and reorganise volunteers, notwithstanding the consequences.

NEGOTIATIONS AT SPA.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS FORESHADOW RUPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. at midnight July 15.

Paris.—Newspapers foreshadow the rupture of negotiations at Spa considering that any obligation contracted by Simons is liable to be disavowed in supporting the French coal demands unreservedly.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, July 14.
Recd. at midnight July 15.

According to the "Daily Mail," the British and Japanese Governments have informed the League of Nations of the prolongation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance for the year and that henceforth it will be renewable yearly.

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

PUNJAB & NON-CO-OPERATION.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 9.

To an outsider the position of the Punjab on the question of non-cooperation might appean not a little vague and uncertain. As a matter of fact the question is the subject of serious consideration throughout the province and is evoking considerable discussion both in the press and in private circles. There was a hurried exchange of opinion when the question came up before a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amritsar District Committee. The Provincial Congress Committee had invited opinions but there was a general disposition to await the decision of the special session of the Indian National Congress and when that decision was given to abide by it. Eventually an opinion was recorded in favour of non-cooperation by a narrow majority. A similar difficulty was experienced at the meeting of the Punjab Provincial Committee held on the 4th July. In fact Lala Lajpat Rai himself who had given notice of the non-co-operation resolution, did not seem disposed to take the judgment thereon, even though fully one hundred gentlemen were present, these including many of the candidates for the Council elections who had come from far and near. Ultimately he did present his resolution in a speech lasting almost an hour, which itself does not indicate a belief that the assembly was prepared to give a verdict in favour of his view-point on the subject. The discussion was wisely adjourned and might continue sometime with advantage to prepare and educate public opinion but where eminent and patriotic leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai on one side and Lala Harkishen Lal and Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhri on the other are ranged for and against non-cooperation, the province might well wait and watch and consider its *modus operandi* before launching on it.

Crux of the problem.

The position of the Punjabees requires to be carefully interpreted and understood. There can be no question regarding the Punjab's patriotism, and the awakening occasioned by the last year's dark doings by General Dyer and his myrmidons, and the session of the Amritsar Congress has gone deeper than many people would seem to realise. There can equally be no question regarding the readiness of the Punjabees to work and suffer for the national cause, and all constitutional effort in that behalf may safely and confidently count on the Punjab's co-operation and support. The Punjab atrtocities constitute one of the most serious and sore grievances, and no public-spirited man, woman or child of this province can for one moment agree that even the remotest shadow of a justice has been done to the perpetrators of the wrongs and afflictions. When such is the case, any hesitation to adopt a policy of non-cooperation on the part of anyone in this part of the country is simply out of the question, provided only that it is kept strictly within the constitutional limits, and is likely to prove effective and expedient in the national interest. On the contrary the view which appeals to not a few sober Punjabees is that a policy of non-cooperation might mean nothing more or less than playing into the hands of the bureaucracy—the reactionary Anglo-Indian officials of the type of O'Dwyer who have taken none too kindly to the growing aspirations of the people to possess a larger voice in the administration of their own country. The rules framed for the Punjab Council under the Government of India Act jealously maintain the O'Dwyerian spirit of keeping the educated classes down and vesting the seats in Council as far as humanly possible in the favoured sections of the people, in the hope desperately entertained that the latter would not be able to put forward a sufficient number of candidates of high calibre, public spirit and independent mettle, and would still furnish the Councils with a majority of men whose main aim in life would be to kow-tow to authority and to ditto the wishes and whims of the powers that be. That such a dream is bound in the long run to prove a vain and idle hallucination may be conceded, but there tcan be not the shadow of a doubt that the success of men of this type will enable the bureaucdats jealous of the growing power of the people, to ward off as long as possible the evil day when they would be compelled to abandon thte role of masters of the people and content to be their servants as is the case in Great Britain and other lands. There lies the crux of the problem, and also the explanation of the divergent attitudes of equally patriotic people.

View of Non-Co-operationists.

The non-coperationists would say:—If that be so, where is the earthly good of sending a few stalwarts to the councils—a few camels among the herd of sheep when under the arrangements deliberately made they cannot possibly hope to mend matters or even influence the course of events, being overriden by the solid phalanx of officials and their pets—the noodles and the toadies? Why go near the Council chamber at all and assume the responsibility, however remote, of sharing in legislative and administrative acts which they could not hide to prevent or change for the better and against which their protest would be a veritable cry in the wilderness. All this is true and where the warning voice of a Pherozeshah Mehta, a Gokhale, a Sastri, a Rashbehari Ghose and a Malaviya has fallen on deaf ears, what hope could there be for a change for the better now-especially after the recent experiences of Sir Sankaran Nair, the Indian Commissioners of the Hunter Committee and the present Indian member of the Government of India. The opponent of non-cooperation (not on principle but on the ground of expediency) would urge:—That is precisely the reason why the few stalwarts that can get into the Provincial and Indian Councils, must be pushed forward. They must enter not for their own honour and position but for the glory of the Motherland and the service of their country. Men-like guardian angels of old they must stand at their posts of duty; vigilant by day, watchful by night, unfailing in their watch, unerring in their judgment, unfaltering in their devotion, untiring in their action. Untempted by seductive smiles or sunshine of authority, undaunted by fears or frowns of men in power, they must worship at the altar of Motherland, rendering duty clear of consequence. They may not carry the day in the Council, they may be unable to influence the course of business. they may prove powerless to improve the lot of their people, and yet when they bewail the lot of their countrymen from their seat in Council their bewail will be heard at a longer distance than the immediate vicinity of the auditorium, and their helplessness to alleviate their condition will be proclaimed to the furthest corners of the earth. Therein will exist a moral asset of the highest value, and an instrument of some potency which no nation in our position can afford to throw away.

In the midst of the two courses Punjab stands silent and thoughtful. Non-cooperation by all means if the nation calls for it as the one effective weapon to vindicate our national honour and to secure a declaration of our elementary rights. Entry into the Council and a strenuous struggle—may be a forlorn fight—if the cause demands it—Let the country decide it.

EUROPEAN RAILWAY WORKMEN.

DEMAND REPRESENTATION IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Under the auspices of the Railway Workmen's Association meetings were held at Asansol and Howrah attended by a large number of European employees of the East Indian Railway. Mr. Jones, President of the Association presided. Resolutions were passed urging the representation of workmen on the Imperial Council, the formation of a conciliation board to look after workmen's interest and the passing of the workmen's compensation act.

GOVT. OF INDIA LOAN.

TOTAL: RS. 10,71,16,600.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA.

On the 13th instant, applications for the Government of India loan for All-India amounted to Rs. 10,71,16,600 and Rs. 25,03,700 in five per cent. income-tax free loan. The provincial figures are Bombay Rs. 3,95,60,800; Bengal Rs. 3,79,87,800; Madras Rs. 89,43,900; the United Provinces Rs. 81,90,600; the Punjab Rs. 55,89,900; the Central Provinces Rs. 25,61,400; Burma Rs. 20,80,300; Bihar and Orissa Rs. 4,30,200; Assam Rs. 16,000; Minor administrations Rs. 19,62,700.

"BRIDE OF A DAY" CASE.

CONVICTION OF A FORMER SOLICITOR

At Willesden Court, London, in mail week, H. A. C. Barnett, of Rayleigh Road, Hammersmith, was summoned at the instance of the Incorporated Law Society for for falsely representing himself to be a solicitor. Mr. Humphreys, solicitor for the society, explained that the case arose out of what had become known as the "Bride of a Day" case, says "The Times."

Mrs. Alice Maud Rayment said that she was married on April 4 to Robert Rayment, a young master fishmonger, of Kilburn, and the next day he told her that he was tired of her, and asked her to agree to a separation. A deed of separation was drafted by her husband's manager. He told her that he was bringing in a solicitor friend of his to draw up a proper agreement. Afterwards the defendant introduced himself as "Mr. Barnett, the solicitor." He told her that no matter what she did with the agreement, after she had signed it, it would be binding, because he was registering it at Somerset House.

In reply to Mr. Fox-Davies, for the defence the witness said that Mr. Barnett looked like a solicitor. She asked him to stay to tea, and he said he would much rather have a drop of "Scotch," but when she told him she had not any, he accepted the tea. (Laughter.) He seemed very thirsty.

The defendant, in evidence, said that he was a solicitor until 1913, when he was crossed off the rolls. He denied that he stated that he was a solicitor. He admitted drawing up the agreement, and did such work as a man not a solicitor could legally do. If the question arose, he always stated that he was not a solicitor, but he did not think tha he was "compelled to walk about carrying sandwich boards announcing that he was a solicitor crossed off the rolls."

The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of £10 and £3 13s. 6d. costs.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

SCHEME OF VERNACULAR COLLEGE.

A NOVEL TAX.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

A general feeling of resentment and disappointment is running throughout the length and breadth of the country over the Hunter whitewash and it is no wonder that Ahmedabad is no exception to it. The people assembled in a public meeting strongly protested against the Majority Report and fully condemned the O'Dwyerian regime. They resolved that Lord Chelmsford should be recalled and O'Dwyer and Dyer brought to trial. There was some difference of opinion even among leaders over the question of non-co-operation with regard to the Khilafat. But all are unanimous in the Punjab matter. Lala Lajpatrai has already taken the lead by boycotting the reforms councils; and many are likely to follow in his footsteps. Already Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who earlier announced himself as a candidate for the Indian Assembly has expressed his intention to withdraw. Other nationalists too will join him, while boycotting of the new councils has become a favourite plank in the new platform. A vigorous propaganda is opened in the district and the deputations visiting various places advocate it and preach it. It is even likely that people may take no part whatsoever in the coming elections. The people will show their true feelings by deserting the polling-booths.

Gujerati College.

Prof. Anandshanker Dhruva in his recent visit to Ahmedabad gave the Ahmedabad citizens an idea of his scheme about a Gujarati College in Ahmedabad. As the chairman of the Reception Committee of the last Gujarat Literary Conference he had broached the idea of a Gujarati College which was later taken up by the Conference. It was therefore in the fitness of things that Prof. Dhruva should explain himself. He saw no possibility of success for the College unless it be recognised by the Government and the university and this, he said, was made possible by the Sadler Commission report. Higher education should, be given through the medium of Gujarati and no text books be fixed. The standard of examination should be changed and the tutorial system be introduced in the working of the College. The tutors will recommend books on their subjects written in any language whatsoever. He said that the evil of the present system was that the best students of the year who carried away University prizes for proficiency in their subjects were incapable of writing an elementary essay on their subjects for Gujarati magazines.

Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal.

The Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal ever since its inception has been rendering yeoman service to Gujarat and particularly to rural Gujarat. The country folk suffer from many grievances which will be undreamt of in big towns and cities. But there is an association now, which though working unostentatiously has been able to get many of their grievances removed and the world made better for them to live in. Forced labour or *vetth* is an everyday incident in the country-side and the Mandal has been able to put a check to it to some extent. People were ignorant of the rules of the irrigation department which were again irregularly administered. The Mandal interfered in the matter and has brought about a settlement congenial both to the people and to the department. With its new centres opened at Surat and Godhra the Mandal shall be entering upon a still more useful career and I wish it every success in its laudable efforts.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's Sofa.

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, though loud in his praises for the help rendered by the Satyagrahi's in the suppression of the last year's disturbances did not see his way to exempt them from the indemnity tax. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Kanuga refused to pay the tax and consequently the sofa of one and the cash box of the other were attached. Mr. Vallabhbhai's sofa had a pleasant journey. The income-tax collector offered it for sale by auction but no body came forward to bid for it. But there are ways of getting everything disposed of and the income tax officers could have managed to get rid of the sofa at a lower price, but an admirer of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel thought it scandalous, so he paid for it and returned it to its owner.

A Novel Tax.

Ahmedabad Municipality is hard up with money. In its present financial position it is impossible for the Municipality to discharge its obligatory functions efficiently. Complaints are multiplying on all sides. The city fathers are busy just now inventing new sources of income and one of them is to tax the cycles. This is quite a novel tax and on the very face of it seems to be preposterous. The Councillors seem not to have counted the cost before going in for it. It is almost impossible to take a census of the cycles and the cyclists especially when the cycles are known to often change hands. Moreover it will entail a great hardship on the middle class people who unable to afford any other sort of conveyance find the cycles the least expensive and convenient for immediate transaction of business. The local cycle dealers have presented an application to the Municipality against the proposed tax and it is hoped the Municipality will give it its due consideration.

HONOUR OF INDIA AT STAKE.

"BOYCOTT REFORMED COUNCILS."

CALL TO GUJERAT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

A thoroughly representative meeting of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal was held at Nadiad on Sunday, the 11th instant, to discuss the present political situation and the measures to be adopted to meet it. Seventeen members were present, including Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and Mr. K. N. Desai from Ahmedabad, Mr. Fulchand B. Shah and Mr. Mohanlal Pandya from the Kaira District, Mr. Vaman Mukadam and Mr. Dalsukhbhai Shah from the Panch Mahals District, Mr. Karsukh Hora and Mr. Maganlal Sheth from Surat, and Mr. S. G. Banker from Bombay. Mr. K. N. Desai was elected to the chair.

At the outset Mr. Yajnik read out a Gujarati letter addressed to him by Mr. M. K. Gandhi for reading it at the meeting. The letter runs thus:—

"The Rajkiya Mandal meets at Nadiad. Please see the resolution suggested by me in the (last issue of) 'Navjivan.' I desire that the Mandal should fearlessly adopt a resolution advising non-co-operation in connection with both the Punjab and the Khilafat questions. I take the boycott of Councils as a first step in that direction. To adopt boycott after entering Councils is to my mind sheer cowardice. How can we co-operate with those who do not deal justice to the Punjab and who betray us in the Khilafat question? I remember to have seen in my childhood players at dice not playing with those who cast their dice dishonestly. In the political game before us the honour of India is at stake. Players on one side appear to resemble Duryodhan. How to play with them? God may help you to arrive at a correct and bold decision."

Mr. K. M. Munshi wrote to warn the Mandal against advising boycott of Councils and suggest the policy of obstruction in the Councils. Mr. Kalyanji V. Mehta wrote from Surat whole-heartedly associating himself and Mr. Dayalji Desai with the method of non-co-operation. Anasuryaben requested the Mandal to adopt non-co-operation.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then adopted after a prolonged discussion:—

1. The Mandal adopted the same resolution on the majority report of the Hunter Committee as the one passed at the public meeting held at Bombay under the auspices of the Home Rule League.

The Mandal passed the following additional resolution on the subject:—

"The Mandal is deeply grieved to see that no effort has been made to meet the demands set out in the above resolution even though they have been pressed on the attention of His Majesty's Government by the All-India Congress Committee and other public bodies and public meetings; the Mandal is also grieved to learn that all the officers who perpetrated monstrous and unbearable atrocities in the Punjab are still holding offices in that Province with the single exception of General Dyer and that he again has been found guilty of nothing more than a 'grave blunder' by the Army Council."

2. The Mandal passed a resolution on the Khilafat question in the same terms as adopted by the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay.

3. "The Mandal deems it derogatory to national self-respect to co-operate with Government in carrying on its administration by sitting on the Legislative Councils or voting at the elections till Government deals justly with the Punjab and the Khilafat questions and the public feeling now in the throes of agony is again pacified; the Mandal therefore recommends it to all voters neither to offer themselves as candidates for the new Legislative Councils nor to vote at the coming elections if some persons offer themselves as candidates and further to inform such candidates and Government that they are opposed to electing any persons to the Councils as their representatives."

4. "The Mandal advises the people not to participate in any movement for welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales if he is sent to India without satisfying its just demands on the Punjab and the Khilafat questions."

5. For the reasons mentioned in the above resolutions the Mandal advises all concerned: (1) To renounce Government titles and honorary posts; (2) not to subscribe to Government loans; and (3) not to attend Government levees and functions.

6. The Mandal urges all workers to educate public opinion and carry on continuous constitutional agitation on the lines laid down in the above resolutions in the District and villages of Gujarat with a view to obtain redress on the Punjab and Khilafat questions.

BARODA NOTES.

PUBLISHING OF BUDGET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 9.

Baroda has gone through in the course of this week, a pretty long round of engagements. The week opened with the meeting of the Prant Panchayat. A feature, which marks out this year's Panchayat, was a cable from His Highness to the effect: "Publish the Budget for the public information", a piece of news which was received with cheers, by those who attended. This was followed by the meeting of the Industrial Advisory Committee.

Then came the third Students' Convention, which was an interesting and a successful function.

The English branch teachers' grades are reported to have been revised as under:—Fifth standard grade, Rs. 60 to Rs. 80; sixth standard grade, Rs. 90 to Rs. 140; the junior headmasters' grade, Rs. 145 to Rs. 160; the senior headmasters' grade, Rs. 175 to 200, with a biennial promotion of Rs. 10.

The local weekly paper "Sayaji Vijaya" writes that a wholesale revision of the grades of the subordinate services is under contemplation. A Retrenchment Committee sat sometimes ago, but its report is not yet out.

It is said His Highness and party are coming here in November.

The Baroda Boy Scout Master, Mr. Deva Prasad, with a dozen of the scouts, is proceeding to England to attend some scout *jalsa* to be held there to represent the Baroda Boy Scouts.

SIND NEWS.

A DARING DACOITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SINDH), July 9.

A special Sind Conference will shortly be held at Hyderabad to pronounce its views on the burning questions of the day.

Mr. Virumal Begraj, Editor, "Sindhi", stands as a candidate for election under the reformed rules for non-Mohamedan Constituency of Upper Sind. He is known as a staunch social worker. The names of his rivals are not yet out.

Nawabshah District which is regarded as the model district in Sind having all Indian officers, is in a state of panic, so far as the safety of person and property is concerned. Only few days back there was a daring dacoity early in the night at about 10 o'clock. It is reported dacoits had firearms with them and they carried three Mohamedan women of Kalhora's Raj, near Nanshahra Feroze. The general opinion is that there is the hand of influential Zamindars in the dacoity. The D. S. P. is investigating the whole case.

Robbers and thieves have been having full play with the people of Nanshahra and the country round-about and the villagers are obliged to wake and patrol the village for the whole night. Where is the police? When will the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent wake up?

The Karachi District Local Board will, in future, have the privilege of being presided over by a non-official. This is the second Sind Local Board to get that privilege, Hyderabad being the first. Shewaram Dewanmal is its first non-official president. All the other District Local Boards have official presidents.

The newspaper "Alvahid" learns that about 60 men from the village of Mirzokhan Jamali of Taluka Johi are prepared to emigrate on account of religious question.

SUKHESHI FOUNDERING ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Marine Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of foundering of the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Sukeshi" on 10th May last was resumed to-day when Sashi Bhusan Mundle, a passenger on the steamer gave evidence that his master was drowned as a result of the disaster. He also said that passengers were prevented from entering the life boat by the steamer lascars who themselves got into lifeboats and escaped.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

ATTACK ON BRITISH OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 14.

A communique says:—

The North West Frontier: Government rifles are coming in steadily from the Afridis and the elders of most of those sections which have not already paid in their full share of rifles and fine are making strenuous efforts to do so. On July 11th, a British officer proceeding from Shagai to Fort Maude was attacked and wounded by a gang of about twenty raiders. The latter were promptly driven off by the Shagai winding station piquet with the loss of one killed and five wounded.

Waziristan: The Mashud emigrants to Kohat having made themselves thoroughly unpopular with the Kohat authorities and the local Afghan villagers are now steadily returning to their own country. A few Mashud and Wazir families, probably those who emigrated to Urgan, are reported to have been given land in the Logan valley. Haji Abdur Razak has made another abortive attempt to convene a Mashud Jirga. The Mashuds not only refused to attend the Jirga but refused to allow the Haji's representatives to enter their country. Some sniping by members of the recalcitrant sections continues the ammunition being provided by Mullah Faz Din.

MESTON COMMITTEE AWARD

AHMEDABAD CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

At a public meeting held yesterday under the auspices of the Gujarat Sabha, Sheth Mangaldas presiding, a resolution was passed protesting against the Meston Committees award and requesting that income-tax be wholly allotted to Bombay provincial finances.

INDIAN SUGAR COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The members of the Indian Sugar Commission arrived by special train at Jamshedpur on Saturday evening including Mr. P. J. Padsha, a director of the steel works. They inspected the work and left for Ranchi on Tuesday noon.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

PRACTICALLY AT END.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 14.

The Railway strike is practically at an end.

STRIKE IN CALCUTTA GOVT. PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The printers attached to the Government Printing Press in Hastings Street and Dhurrumtollah branch numbering nearly 7,000 stopped work to-day. It is understood that a dispute arose about the men who were doing piece work wanting to be put on the permanent staff and participate in the increases of salaries of the latter.

JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems the last fortnight in the history of Junagadh will ever remain characteristic of the policy of hoax and bad compromise. On the one hand stands the already notorious order of the college; on the other hand comes the establishment of new State scholarships and the gift of a municipality. Please permit me to examine them.

The college order is a mistake committed in a perverse interpretation of a good and wholesome principle, and if the hand of the Imperial Government is behind the scenes, nothing can be more disgraceful both to the suzerain as well as to the protected power. This needs to be cleared up by the Imperial Government.

Sometime ago a Muslim student wrote to your paper that very few Kathiawar Muslims ever studied up to the University Course. While the State has established twenty scholarships, it may be interesting to note that there are only five Muslim Kathiawaris in the college and fifteen scholarships will lie unpaid for a number of years. There was nothing to prevent Kathiawar Muslims to go up to the college, for education was free to all Muslims.

I come to the Municipality. Is all faith I take it as an earnest of better intentions and further progress, but it is attended with so many clandestine unexplained wire pulling that I may be excused if I have my own suspicions. It has too much the appearance of a bait, for election is not recognised the President is a State officer tainted with the traditions of Mr. Rendall's days the nominees on the council are all except, I believe, two, inexperienced, and most of all the State authorities are conscious that the intelligendsia of Junagadh who can really utilise municipal life are outside the State and cannot return being engaged in service under Foreign States. The Nawab's good intentions are thus defeated by the Camouflage practised by his present advisers. I think it becomes my duty unmistakably to point out what Junagad people want as an earnest of honest policy and realization of the Nawab's own true interests:—

(1) The first thing is the Junagadhisation of the services. We have no objection to bringing in experts from outside but no empireic Government servants merely as such nor their relatives.

(2) Returning all Government servants to their departments.

(3) Inquiry into the allegations made against Mr. Rendall's administration; and Mr. Bladen's regime.

4. An advisory assembly of Emiers and past ministers.

5. A Dewan with full constitutional powers and responsibility.

6. A machinery to explain the policy of the State to its people and Government.

7. An intensive agricultural Policy.

8. The depositing of State reserves within State limits.

I regret the Government have shirked their responsibility. They have made the Nawab *De Tura ruler* while they have maintained their old machinery and left him without advice, definite policy, knowledge of his people, confidence, freedom from sycophants and a clean slate to work on.

We once more pray to His Highness to take his people into his confidence.—Yours, etc.,

ZANONI'S CHIP.

Junagadh, July, 10.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CONSTATINOPLE

REPORT REGARDING MUTING WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 14.

A communique says:—

Reports have been circulated to the effect that an Indian regiment mutinied at Constantinople and in a recent speech at Paris Mr Mohamed Ali stated that already in Persia it is stated Indian troops refused to fight. Enquiries were made to ascertain whether there was any foundation for these statements. The General Officer Commanding, Constantinople has replied as follows: "The report regarding the mutiny of Indian troops is absolutely without foundation. Far from mutinying their services in recent operations have been remarkably good."

The General Officer Commanding Baghdad has wired that there is absolutely no truth in the statement and the report referred to by Mr. Mohamed Ali.

A Calcutta message of July 14 says the Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer closing rate one shilling ten pence and demand rate one shilling ten and one eight pence.

ART OF SELF-GOVT.

SCHEME FOR BURMA'S "TRAINING."

Mr. Bernard Houghton writes in "India":

In his proposals for Burma Lord Chelmsford has acted as his policy in the Punjab would lead us to anticipate, that is to say, he has supported, almost in their entirety, the reactionary proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir R. Craddock. Like that officer he alleges the Burmese to be backward in political development, to require a long course of training. Training! Training in self-Government; what is the Government of India that it should talk of training in Self-Government. What does a government which condoned the horrors in the Punjab, that passed Ordinance IV, the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act, and a dozen other measures subversive of liberty, which emasculated the Morley reforms and attempted, though vainly, to emasculate the Montagu reforms—what does such a government know of democracy? Who would trust to such a government as a teacher? As well confide the transition of England to a "dry" State to a committee of brewers, of the conversion of Germany to Socialism to the Hohenzollerns! The bureaucracy of India has throughout its career, and especially of late years, shown a settled and consistent hostility to the ideals of democracy and to the principles of freedom. For such a government to pose as trainer in self-Government implies a public amazingly ignorant or amazingly credulous. The Burmese are neither. As a matter of fact India has become politically conscious not through anything the Government of India has done, but in spite of it. She has educated herself for freedom not through the councils—"a cynical and calculated sham"—but through the activities of the Indian National Congress, the Moslem League, and the Home Rule League.

On a previous occasion Sir R. Craddock categorically affirmed that the Burmese are more fitted for self-Government than are the Indians, though this utterance Simla now finds it convenient to ignore. Unquestionably Burma enjoys several advantages. She has no religious feud nor racial antagonisms, which have been urged against the grant of freedom to India. Buddhism is noted for its toleration, the structure of society is essentially democratic, whilst primary education is far more widely diffused than in India. Though the Burmese entered the movement for self-Government later than Indians they are all now thoroughly in earnest, as Sir R. Craddock has admitted.

"UNFIT."!

The Government of India, following that officer, alleges that the Burmese have no men fit to be ministers. But Sir R. Craddock made precisely the same accusation against Indians. That enables one to gauge the value of his estimate. But, indeed, reactionaries are never at a loss for an excuse to fend of the democracy the dread. If it is not racial feud, it is religious dissension; if the people agitate strongly for freedom, they are seditious; if they demonstrate quietly, they do not want self-Government; failing all else, they are "unfit." As though fitness is to be obtained, or can be tested, except by responsibility. In some respects Burma has advantages over India generally; in all respects she is more advanced than provinces like Assam or the C. P. which Simla has officially certified as "fit."

The Government of India has adopted all the absurdities of the Craddock proposals—indirect elections, an electoral college consisting largely of officials, the grouping of municipalities, uncalled for nominations, no control over the Budget—and have added one crowning absurdity of its own. In place of Ministers it has proposed only councillors—two Burmans and a European—without seats in the Assembly. Each of the three would have an official colleague, the whole forming a council of six. If an unofficial differs from his colleague he can appeal to the Governor or to the Council. Was ever more fantastic scheme hatched in secretarial brain? In this system of pairs there is no responsibility for the individual, and, of course, none to the Assembly. If the Burmese Councillors are strong men—which is unlikely, seeing they would be Government nominees—there would be endless disputes; if not, they would become mere creatures of the officials. The primary function of a minister is to carry out the broad lines of policy approved by the people, to oppose the general sense or the official sense, and to propose, explain and defend measures in the Assembly, thus educating both the Assembly and the people. In all these elements the scheme entirely fails, and it therefore fails as a preparation for complete self-Government. It would turn out not ministers but bureaucrats- which is perhaps what its designers had in view.

But one final absurdity remains. Supposing that two Burmans had been laboriously "trained" for years in the Council, what guarantee is there that they would ever become ministers? Since they would be nominees of the Governor, the probabilities are all the other way. They might never even be elected to the Assembly. What then becomes of this precious scheme for training in the art of self-Government?

That such a plan should have been seriously proposed by the Simla Government argues more than a mere lack of wisdom or intelligence. It argues an ignorance of the vital principles of democracy, combined with a settled resolve to retain power in the hands of the officials. In place of the self-Government promised by Parliament and by the Secretary of State, Simla put forward a constitution which mocks the orders of its superiors, insults the Burmese people and can only result in making Burma safe for bureaucracy.

A special temporary appointment on Rs. 2,300 per mensem is created for a period of six months in the Political Department of the Bombay Secretariat in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Pottinger to hold it.

DECCAN SURDARS.

WANT REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

SATARA, July 14.

Sardar V. N. Mutalik of Satara has made representations to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, strongly urging the claims of the Deccan Sardars and Inamdars for the turn of sending a representative to the Indian Legislative Assembly at the coming elections, in preference to the Sind Jaghirdars whose representative is already sitting, at present, on the Imperial Legislative Council. It may be noted that the turn is to be alternately given. The Sardar has also urged that the Sardars should have a separate seat on the Legislative council, as before.

MEETINGS OF THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It shows good signs from the letter o a "Citizen," published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day's date, under the above heading, that the people in the city, outside the Corporation, have begun to take an interest in the proceedings of the Corporation as reported in the press. I wish many more would do so. Untill now the duty of electors has been to vote in favour of a candidate, who could influence them most. Naturally a candidate influenced them by every sort of means at the time of canvassing and at the poll. The electors failed to realize their own responsibility by not exercising their own right to elect a candidate according to their own choice, because everything in the Corporation depends upon what kind of man you send there as your representative. From my observations as a member of the Corporation, most of the members with the exception of the honourable few go to the Corporation with the notion of being honoured as a Corporation and for being in good company. Beyond this they have no other object in going to the Corporation. Very few study Municipal questions and take active part in the affairs of the city. People will wonder how they manage to get themselves re-elected at every election, without any record of work in the Corporation at their back. It is by influence and the amount of money they spend in canvassing votes. I would not blame them for it, as the correspondent does, when he says that they ought not to canvass for the seats. It is the fault of the people in not exercising their discretion at the time of elections in electing the right man. It is no use complaining that the Corporation pays no heed to their complaints and is indifferent in removing their grievances.

Now there is a vacancy in the B. Mandvi Ward owing to the resignation of Mr. Bakhamsi Velji. He has honourably vacated his seat, as he could not find time to study Municipal questions and do justice to his Ward by attending the meetings of the Corporation regularly. The honourable example was set by Mr. Omar Sobani, and followed by Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji and to his Ward by attending the meetings of the Corporation regularly. There are still many more like him in the Corporations. An honourable example was set by Mr. Omar Sobani, and followed by Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji and M. R. Jayakar surely other conscientious men might follow their example.

—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR,
Hon. Secretary,
Municipal Reform Association.

Bombay, 13th July, 1920.

HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

Of late the need of increased accommodation for maternity cases in the Cama and Albless Hospital, Bombay, has become markedly apparent; and the whole tendency of Government policy and public opinion has been against neglect of this need. It was suggested that the existing tubercle ward should be converted into an additional ward for maternity cases; but there were good and obvious reasons against the adoption of this plan. After careful investigation a better solution of the problem was found, and a proposal worked out for the erection on top of the present tubercle ward of what should in effect be an open air ward for tuberculous patients, and thus admit of their treatment upon the most approved modern lines. This proposal has now been accepted by the authorities, and the Presidency Executive Engineer has been empowered to carry out the work. Thus the present tubercle ward will in due course be freed for the reception of additional maternity cases, and a superior ward will be furnished for tubercle patients.

MADRAS FOREST OFFICERS.

In the extraordinary meeting of the Madras Forest Officers' Association held at Coimbatore on 30th June the following resolution was unanimously passed and cabled to the Secretary of State for India by the president of the Association, copies being communicated by wire to the Private Secretaries to His Excellency, the Viceroy and to H. E. the Governor of Madras.

"Provincial Forest Officers, Madras, apprehend on good grounds revised pay their service most disappointing compared with Provincial Civil Service Executive, Judicial. They pray starting salary three hundred annual increment fifty maximum twelve hundred with prospects transfer Imperial service. Request revision orders issued already."

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Street, I.M.S. (retired), to act as Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Burnett, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

POLITICS AND PRINCIPLES.

LORD R. CECIL ON COUNTRY'S NEEDS.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Chatsworth in mail week said that the future of the country depended on honest men and honest women taking a real interest in politics. There were in the Labour Party some men of wide vision and moderate thought who might well be trusted in any position of responsibility. But there were others to whom he would not entrust the management of the smallest business. If one could only pick and choose among the Labour Party there would be little to find fault with, but unfortunately if they, and they alone, had the power in this country, it would probably be that the most violent and the least worthy would have the greatest share in determining the nature of the Government.

The first plank in any political programme must be rigid economy. It was a question not of cutting down economy. It was a question not of cutting down taxes, but of cutting down expenditure. Above all, we wanted in politics the right spirit. We did not want a mere policy of expedience. We wanted men of high principle and disinterested patriotism. He would rather see men of that type in power than he would trust the fortunes of this country to a clever man about whose principles he was in doubt.—"The Times."

INDIA AND ALIENS.

Mr. A. S. L. Polak writes to "the Westminister Gazette":—

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th instant you published, under the heading "India and Aliens," a Reuter telegram from Simla, in which it is stated that, during the autumn session of the Viceroy's Council, non-official proposals are likely to be brought forward for, among other matters, Government legislation for controlling entry and residence of British subjects from the self governing Colonies and Dominions on the basis of reciprocity. It is added that the measure "amounts to retaliation for the aliens' restriction measures in force in other countries." It would appear that the message has suffered badly, either in course of transmission, or through the exigencies of condensation for telegraphic purposes.

It is, of course, quite clear that aliens' restriction measures in force in other countries can have no relation whatever to India or the self-governing Dominions. What is evidently referred to is a proposal to carry into effect the principle of reciprocity or retaliation adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917 and confirmed by that of 1918. The attitude of the self-governing Dominions in regard to the immigration of Indians and the treatment meted out to Indian residents in some of the Dominions, notably in South Africa, has, as your readers must be aware, created intense heart-burning amongst all classes of people in India, regardless of party, and there is no doubt that no measure would be more welcome to public opinion in India than legislation imposing the same, or similar, disabilities upon Europeans from the Dominions as those Dominions impose upon Indian immigrants and residents. It is noteworthy that already a protest has gone up from Bombay against the extension of the franchise to Europeans coming from those self-governing Dominions which refuse, or limit, the franchise or Parliamentary representation to Indians.—Yours, etc.,

THE "LLOYD GEORGE MAGAZINE."

NEW COALITION JOURNAL.

The Press Association issued the following in mail week:—

With reference to statements which have appeared with regard to the publication of a new organ of the Coalition, the Press Association is informed that the issue of the journal referred to marks a further development of the organization of Coalition Liberals. Coalition Liberalism is to have a new official organ to provide a connecting link between Liberal supporters of the Prime Minister in the country and headquarters. The "Lloyd George Magazine," which will make its first appearance after the summer vacation, will expound and defend the work of the Government, and supply a regular reliable service of facts and figures concerning the legislative and administrative achievements. The magazine, which will be published monthly, will be under the editorship of Mr. Albert C. White, formerly editor of the "War Magazine."

Commenting on the above "The Times" says:

It will be remembered that there appeared last September a publication entitled the "Future," comprising messages and special articles by Ministers including the Prime Minister, on national needs and national policy. Over 3,000,000 copies were printed and distributed gratis, but this method of Ministerial propaganda was so severely criticized that no second issue of the journal ever saw the light. It was officially explained that, though the "Future" was published by the Chief Whip's "Literary Department," the cost was not borne by public funds. The editor was Mr. Wallis Myers.

THE INIQUITOUS TREATY.

IMMENSITY OF STAKES INVOLVED.

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Lahore, wires under date July 12:—

The following cablegram has been sent to Mr. Montagu:—

As a practical protest against the iniquitous peace terms being forced upon the Khalifa. The special train carrying seven hundred men, women and children, from Sindh *en route* for Afghanistan passed Lahore on the eleventh of July. Fifty thousand citizens flocked to bid them goodbye. Heart-rending scenes were witnessed throughout the Punjab. Many thousands have already left India, forty thousand from Sindh and untold numbers from the Punjab and the frontier and elsewhere are preparing to leave. The emigration has stirred India to its very depth.

Non-co-operation and emigration are India's watchwords and the British Empire is confronted with grave issues. Avert this colossal dangor by your broad statesmanship which repudiates "brutal force as the basis of the Empire's stability", induce the Cabinet to come to an amicable settlement with Turkey in consonance with the just demands of Islam before it is too late. The Cabinet does not yet realise the immensity of the stakes involved. Pray treat this not as a warning, but as an earnest imploring of local hearts. British Lear should not spurn Indian Cordelia because she is outspoken.

THE V.C. FOR WOMEN.

NURSES TO BE ELIGIBLE.

Women, says "The Times" are in future to be eligible for the Victoria Cross.

This announcement is contained in a Royal Warrant, published in the "London Gazette" in mail week consolidating, varying, and extending the Rules and Ordinances, affecting the award of the Victoria Cross. It is ordained that among those eligible for the decoration shall be matrons, sisters, nurses, and the staff of the nursing services and other services pertaining to hospitals and nursing, and civilians of either sex serving regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction, or supervision of the naval, military, and air forces of the Empire.

The award of the Victoria Cross will presumably carry with it the pension of £10 a year in the case of women, it being ordained that every recipient of the Cross, not being or ranking as a commissioned officer, por, in the case of the navy being or ranking with a warrant officer, shall, from the date of the Act by which the decoration has been gained, be entitled to the special pension.

"BAHAUDIN COLLEGE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I once more venture to request you to spare some space in your esteemed paper for the following few lines.

The extraordinarily perivious and unjust order passed by the H. H. the Nawab Saheb's Counsellors against the poor Non-Kathiawari Students of the Bahauddin College, seems to have very seriously affected the poor Sindhi Students who are said to be loitering in Karachi in search of places to live in and temporarily sleeping on footpaths. It is really very cruel for a Musalman Ruler to sit silent while the Muslim Students are undergoing such hardships. It is nearly a fortnight since the amazing order was issued and inspite of some requests made through your paper and even a telegraphic message sent to H. H. the Nawab Sahab from Karachi, the state authorities seem to be taking the matter very lightly. They are entirely dumb on this point, and, over and above, they don't even condescend or think it necessary to publicly announce the reasons for which they have had to debar the Non-Kathiari students from the College. At present there is a rumour locally prevailing that H. H. the Nawab Saheb is not to be blamed for this high-handed policy but that outside influence or the "higher authorities" are really responsible for it. If it be so, what harm is there for the Nawab Saheb to to publish it directly.

Thus I should ask the Nawab Saheb's "busy advisers" to request him to allow the true reasons to be published in all the leading papers of India. I make this suggestion on the supposition that the reasons might not be such as ought to be concealed. Even if, the Nawab Saheb does not think it proper or is not able to cancel the order, he may kindly get it publicly known.

Over and above this, I shall request H. H. the Nawab Sahab to look to the pitiable condition of the poor Muslim Students who have been forced to go this time without sufficient notice and who are not even able to pay their college fees. H. H. the Nawab Saheb has already spent about 6,000 rupees and I shall request him to spend some more every year for some time, and thus undertake the expenditure which the "very poor" students have to incur throughout the whole of their Collegiate Career. At least He should be good enough to pay their College fees and should also help the really needy ones in other ways, if necessary. Thus I mean to say that he ought to treat them as Junagadh State Scholars.

I am afraid this liberal measure will take away large sum of money from the State treasury every year, for some time. But I hope that a large-hearted and generous Prince like H. H. the Nawab Saheb will never grudge to spend a comparatively small sum of money for the poor Mahommedan Students towards whom his late revered father was always exceedingly kind.

I hope H. H. the Nawab Saheb will consider this request and try his utmost to help the poor Musalman seekers after knowledge. I once more think it entirely necessary to ask Mr. Bladen, Mr. Fakih and "lastly" Rao Bahadur Tambe to help H. H. the Nawab Saheb to show favour towards the poor condition of the Musalman Students.—Yours, etc.

O. B. P.

July. 6.
Junagadh.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week throughout the Presidency proper except in parts of East Deccan and Bijapur and Belgaum where it was still insufficient and more is badly needed. The inundation in Sind is satisfactory. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue generally except where rainfall is insufficient. The supply of fodder and water was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

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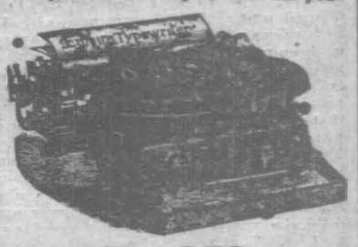

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PUNJAB PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

WHY NOT DISCONTINUE IT?

RAJAH NARENDRA NATH ON SIR MICHAEL.

"V. P." writes in the "Leader":—

Subsidized news agencies are viewed with suspicion everywhere. There is nothing to be surprised at therefore in the growing volume of opinion that is protesting against the continuance of "Haq" the organ of the Punjab Publicity Committee and its allied activities, now that the necessities of war are over. Expenditure on such activities is being characterized in the Punjab as waste of public money and a misuse of Government's power. The Punjab is a land of anomalies and while some other provincial Governments have now confined their local publicity organizations to to mere matters of educational interest the Punjab Publicity Committee is being apparently used to fight all agitation in the Punjab and to influence public opinion against the popular point of view on many a political topic of the day. Nay, its placards printed in bold big type and widely circulated through the streets of Lahore call upon the people to put a stop to all agitation, for what else can the following couplet of Sheikh Saadi, printed on these placards, mean?

(To seek counsel contrary to the opinion of the King is to wash one's hands in one's own blood!)

That this silly threat summing up the despot's political philosophy 'My will is law' should be uttered in a territory under British rule shows the depths to which some misguided officers can sink in their zeal for the maintenance of power and prestige. But where was the necessity for this threat in the Punjab? Has not the province veritably washed its hands in blood and does it not know to its cost how perilous it is to cross a Punjab bureaucrat's path (and Raja Narendra Nath in one of his letters to the 'Bande Mataram' says he is something quite different from the bureaucrat of any other province) and launch on an agitation on a big scale? This reminder was surely not needed after last year's tragedy unless it were to confirm the people's view that the whole campaign was aimed at suppressing legitimate agitation and stifling public opinion.

This precious Publicity Committee does not however end with quoting Saadi against us. It also resorts to Hafiz and picks out the following couplet:—

The Kings alone know the secrets of their Kingdom. Cry not, O Hafiz, for thou art a beggar given to sitting in a corner.) Oh yes. Full well do we know our status in our own country. This reminder again was uncalled for and gratuitous. One's only consolation is that these gems picked up by an enthusiastic member or employee of the Publicity Committee, which might well have graced the proclamation of an oriental of the fifteenth century, do not find any place in the gracious Proclamation of King George V.

This matter, however, should not be allowed to remain here. Is it open to any misguided enthusiast of the Punjab Publicity Committee which is a body on which thousands of public money is being spent by the Punjab Government thus to violate in effect the pledged word of the King himself. Should this undiluted despotism be thus preached under official auspices? The least that the Punjab Government can do is to disassociate itself publicly with the trend, tone and the implications of these placards, and finally to wind up all the activities of its Publicity Committee or at least confine them to merely educational matters.

RAJA NARENDRA NATH AND SIR M. O'DWYER.

Raja Narendra Nath in the course of an interesting letter to the "Bande Mataram" gives a sketch of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's official career from the very beginning. His career up to the year 1914-15, he makes out, was that of a kind, generous, and broad-minded officer. From his own personal experience he testifies that he heard nothing but good of Sir Michael's administrative record from the people of the districts to which he had from time to time gone in an official capacity. Further he observes: 'I do not mean that Sir Michael O'Dwyer's career up to the year 1915 is any reply to his later exploits. But while I agree with all the criticisms of my countrymen against Sir Michael O'Dwyer, I consider it unfair to keep back from the public view his early career.'

But what follows is interesting reading indeed, the more so as it comes from Raja Narendra Nath:—

"The war began in the year 1914. The year 1915 witnessed the Komagata Maru incident. Some people returned from America and created disturbances in the Punjab. Sir Michael succeeded in suppressing them. He was praised for this success in official circles. But not a word of criticism was uttered from the people's side. The result was that Sir Michael took force to be the secret of administration. Englishmen generally have a weak faculty of imagination. Sir Michael also had that weakness. Even Indians cannot form an estimate of the speed with which Indians and Punjabis are changing their ideas. Sir Michael thought he would again succeed by means of force as he had previously done. He trod the wrong path from 1915 onwards. In 1917 he expressed his confidence in the rightness of his path. In the meantime he had alienated the sympathies of the educated party from him and displeased them. When the unrest commenced in 1919 he did not think it proper to seek the help of those about whom he had raised a cloud of dust in his own mind and whom he had made his opponents. It ended in his reaching the culminating point of his path and falling into the well of disgrace . . . Some English men have said that the Hunter Committee should never have been appointed. It is a maker. 'We are very much pltased' says pared for it. To erect an idol with the head of Nadir Shah over the trunk of British democracy and to make it rest on the pillows of a few flatterers' help was sheer folly. Such an idol could never live nor do any living work on any biological or physiological principle. My own guess is that Sir Michael being an Irish Roman Catholic tried to polarize himself with the English Protestant section the official hierarchy and in this attempt he exceeded the bounds of propriety. He ought to have corrected himself very soon, but this he did not. He failed to read the signs of the times. No previous Lieutenant-Governor made so wrong a miscalculation."

It is no Jagat Narayan with an imaginary anti-O'Dwyerian bias but a Narendra Nath that has thus spoken. If these lines could reach Sir Michael we may certainly count upon a letter to the Raja, if not to the "Times" and the Anglo-Indian journals in India.

So, some sort of inquiry is after all being made about the conduct of the police in Amritsar during the martial law regime. Well done, Sir E. Maclagan! It now remains for the people to take their courge in both their hands and state their grievances fearlessly.

The Hindu-Moslem *entente* does not merely confine itself to lip sympathy in the matter of Khilafat. The "Ittiho dell-Mushragi" of Jalalabad, an Afghan paper mentions the names of four educated Hindus who, out of sympathy with the Khilafat cause, have crossed the frontier along with a band of Muslim Mahajirs into Afghanistan. Their names are Dr. Priya Naruna, M.A., Ph. D. (America), Mr. Bishan Dass, M.A., electrical and mechanical engineer; Mr. Sardar Mal a college student; and Mr. Sohan Lal, soap maker. 'We are very much pleased' says the Afghan journal, 'at the arrival of these victimised' or 'tyrannized' young men into Afghanistan. Their notable action furnishes no parallel in Indian history. We congratulate them heartily and welcome them in our midst. One only hopes they were not 'victims' of that very terrible 'tyrant', unemployment.

MANUFACTURED ADDRESSES.

The truth about the various addresses presented to Sir M. O'Dwyer has been given out. The only exception so far was the Sikh address which still defied all attempts at lifting the veil. Thanks to the belated efforts of Sirdar Amar Singh, editor, "Loyal Gazette," the veil has been almost lifted and we have the same old story of two addresses, one without any reference to the disturbances and martial law and another with references to them. The Sirdar has the two copies in his possession. We still have to know who actually was responsible for the interpolations. Some master mind must have been at work at all of them. Let us wait and see.

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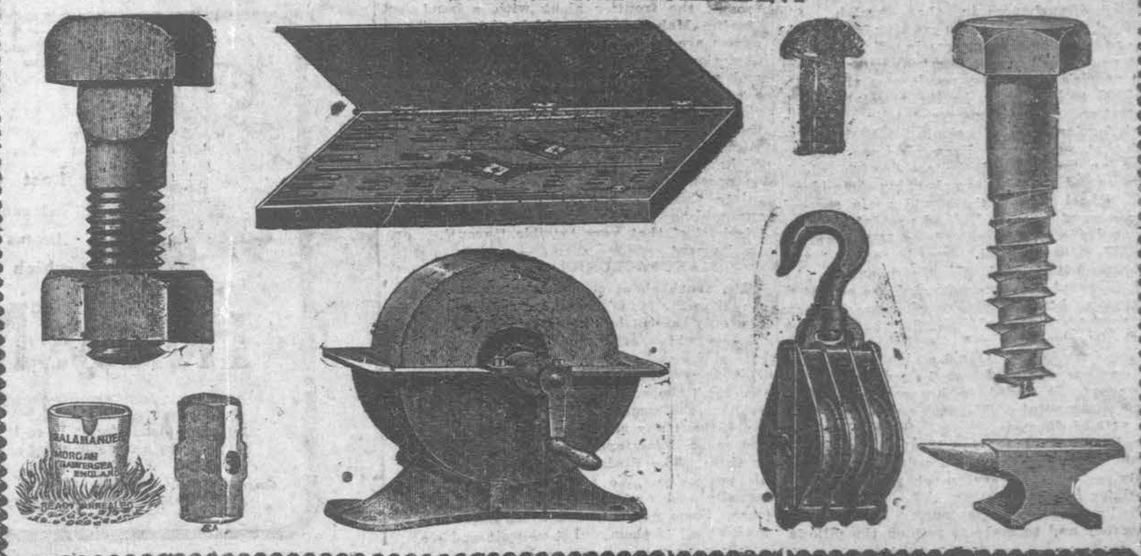

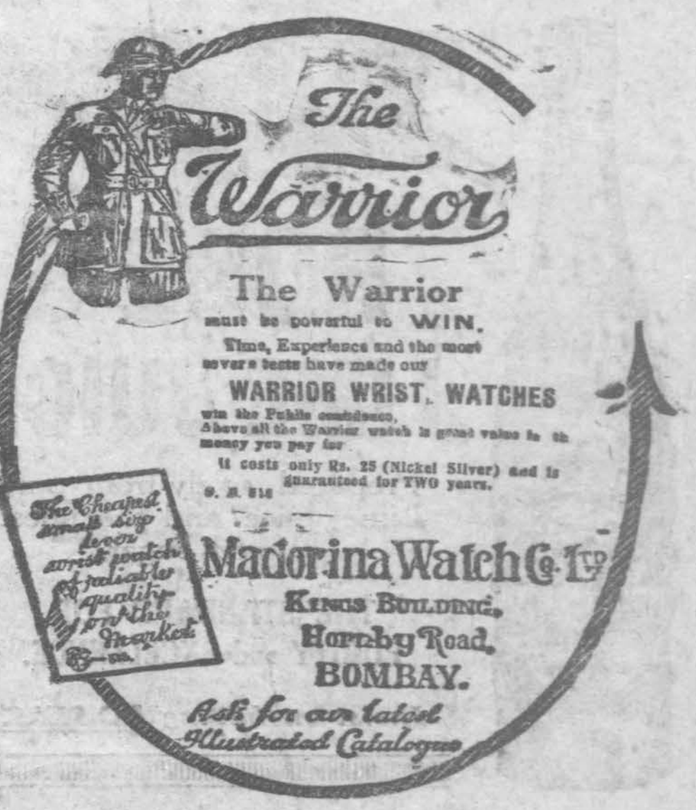
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